THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932—VOL. XXV, NO. 15

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Rejects British Pay Plan

France, Too, Has Reservations

Germany Gets Equality Asked

Arms Gains Will Go in Treaty

Miss Perkins Nears Cabinet

Robins Wants Friends' Faith

COMPLICATIONS pile up in the international debt situation as Dec. 15 draws close. Britain sends a note to Washington stating that the British payment will be made, but that it is not to be regarded as a resumption of the annual payments under the existing agreement. Instead, the sum is intended only as a capital payment of which account shall be taken in the final settlement, it being agreed that the whole debt subject is to be reëxamined. Secretary of State Stimson promptly replies to London that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to accept payment except as provided in the debt agreement. News from London is that Britain still intends to pay—Later conferences may have to decide how the payment applies.

¶ The French Government spends a busy week-end in deciding on the Dec. 15 obligation to America. The Cabinet agreed on Sunday to ask the Chamber of Deputies to authorize a bond issue to cover the payment and to meet the obligation with reservations similar to those in the British note. Secretary Stimson's reply to Britain affects the situation. Premier Herriot holds a Monday conference with Prime Minister MacDonald, the matter then going to the Chamber. France and Britain struggle with the same question—It is not so much whether they shall pay, but on what terms.

¶ Geneva sees five great powers sign an agreement accepting the element of arms equality for Germany and the element of security for France. Thus Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States bring Germany back into the Disarmament Conference and satisfy the French contention. The application of these elements will be worked out as negotiations proceed, but the two chief obstacles to world agreements on arms have now been overcome. The five-power conference earnestly urged by Prime Minister MacDonald has accomplished everything he hoped—After ten days of cautious merging of ideas, agents of the five powers agree and sign.

¶ The Disarmament Conference, with Germany back in the fold, leaps to definite expectations. The conference will undertake to consolidate all its agreements in a treaty for the nations to sign, not by Christmas, as American Delegate Norman H. Davis hoped, but by Jan. 31. This treaty will abolish the use of certain war weapons and restrict the use of others. The Franco-Italian naval dispute has not yet found its full agreement, and the new naval demands of Japan must be dealt with, but these things will not defer cementing the conference's gains—The new treaty will be a fine, far step toward the outlawing of war.

¶ France and Germany are both happy over the five-power agreement concerning them. The French Cabinet unanimously approves and wires enthusiastic congratulations to Delegate Paul-Boncour. Le Temps says: A compromise, but the best way out of a difficult situation. Berlin calls the agreement "tremendous and decisive," seeing it end Germany's isolation and lift the nation, as well as Austria and Bulgaria, back to an equal basis in discussing world problems. Berlin proclaims a notable success for German diplomacy, but takes a wholesome view of its fruits—Berlin sees a closer Franco-German understanding.

¶ Washington believes President-Elect Roosevelt will probably decide to appoint a woman as Secretary of Labor. She is Miss Frances Perkins, New York State Industrial Commissioner, who has worked in close touch with Governor Roosevelt during his four years at Albany. She is a liberal who is regarded as acceptable to the progressives in both political parties A distinguished sociologist, Miss Perkins, who retained her maiden name, is the wife of Paul Wilson, also in politics, and the mother of a daughter. She stands high among scholars—College professors were first to back her for first woman in the Cabinet.

¶ Col. Raymond Robins, nationally known philanthropist and dry leader, issues a statement from his Florida home where he is convalescing. The man who disappeared on Sept. 30 and was found in the North Carolina mountains on Nov. 18 unconscious of his identity, states that he is being fully restored and that those who have known him in the past will not believe he has been a "quitter." He expresses gratitude for the kindly aid of government officers and friends. A specialist who has studied the case says there has been no subterfuge or deception—Any hint of such is unworthy and unwarranted.

Uniform Labor Laws Sought And Unemployment Reserves

Massachusetts Stabilization of Work Commission Proposes Amendment to Federal Constitution and Action by Legislature

Advocating an amendment to the Federal Constitution to permit uniform labor conditions throughout the states and submitting a recommendation for compulsory unemployment reserves in Massachusetts, the state special commission on stabilization of employment filed its report to the Legislature today.

Incidentally the commission urged the ratification of the child labor amendment by Massachusetts. Two dissenting members concurred with the objectives of the recommendations but questioned the effectiveness of federal legislation. Thus the commission added to its comprehensive state-wide survey in an effort to make local reforms more effective through correction of reactionary factors in the national picture.

With deference paid to the complexity of the unemployment problem, bristling with its technological, seasonal and cyclical phases, the commission, appointed by Gov. Joseph B. Ely in July, 1931, places before the State a full program of procedure that will not accept the inevitability of unemployment.

The 22 meetings of the commission, its joint sessions with the commissions of other New England States, its conference with the President and its continuous research activities, have evolved both new forms of attack on unemployment and coördination and strengthening of existing weapons.

The core of the report lies in its recommendation for a system of compulsory unemployment reserves to be imposed on all Massachusetts employers who hire more than 10 workers. Providing relief of not more than $10 a week for not more than 10 weeks in any 12 months, the plan does not pretend to provide full relief to the unemployed. Workers receiving more than $1500 annually would be ineligible for relief.

Its real value is presented as preventive. The employer, the sole contributor to the reserve fund, builds up $75 for each of his employees by contributing 2 per cent of his pay roll until $50 per employee is reached and 1 per cent until the $75 mark is attained, after which contributions stop. Reduction of dismissals and layoffs will keep the employers' reserves at the $50 or $75 level, thus cutting the amount of their contributions.

Thus the mechanism of the system is designed to inspire careful management. Industry would receive a mandate to coördinate production to demand as best it could to avoid mounting overhead through letting men off.

"It is," according to the report, "possible, by careful management, to reduce labor turnover materially. In our belief, a large number of Massachusetts employers have not proceeded as far in this direction as it is possible for them to go and it is the intent of the unemployment

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CHINA RESUMES OLD TIES WITH SOVIET RUSSIA

New Accord Held Victory for Nanking's Diplomacy at Geneva

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Dec. 12—A new and unexpected development in the complex far eastern situation, and one which may have important consequences for the United States, was revealed here today when Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Minister, and Dr. W. W. Yen published identic notes announcing resumption of normal diplomatic relations between China and Soviet Russia after five years' interruption.

Viewed in connection with the Manchurian problem, now before the League of Nations, the event appears to be a diplomatic stroke of first importance for China. Only a few days ago Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate, was boasting to the League Assembly of the intimate relations between Russia and Japan and the imminent conclusion of a non-aggression pact. Today China appears to have stolen a march on Japan in normalizing its relations with the Soviets at this moment.

Important to America

The incident is of first rate importance to the United States in view of the fact that there is much talk of American recognition of the Soviet régime. Mr. Litvinoff, in a statement to the press, makes a strong bid for American action in the following terms: "The commencement of the present trouble in the Far East was in no small degree due to the fact that not all the states situated on the shores of the Pacific Ocean have been maintaining diplomatic relations with one another."

The reason for Mr. Litvinoff's sudden visit to Geneva is now apparent. Resumption of relations with China is part of a general plan to which the recent non-aggression pacts concluded with France and Poland also belong.

It is easy to see in Mr. Litvinoff's statement an invitation to the United States and other countries to follow China's example. The "policy of the Soviet Government," declares the Russian Foreign Minister, "dictates the establishment and maintenance of normal relations with all states and does not consider rupture or refusal of relations to be a suitable means of regulating international questions." Whether this rule applies also to Manchukuo is not stated by Mr. Litvinoff.

Russia's Aid to China

The Russian Commissar points out some aspects in which Russian relations with China have been specially happy. Russia, he says, was the only state to free China "from the unequal treaties, extraterritoriality and other rights and privileges wrung from China by Tsarist imperialism, and has agreed to transform the railway concession secured by the Tsarist Government on Chinese territory into a commercial undertaking under the joint management of Russia and China."

"The Soviet Union has its hand unfettered by any secret political combinations and agreements, says Mr. Litvinoff. Consequently the improvement of its relations with one country does not mean the worsening of its relations with another." There is a feeling here, however, that resumption of relations with China at this time cannot be interpreted as a move favorable to Japan.

Diplomatic relations between China and Russia were severed April, 1927, following incidents centering around the Russian Embassy in Peiping.

MAYOR TO DRIVE RACKETEERS OUT OF JERSEY CITY

Declares He Will Crush Union Gangsters If Business Men Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 12—The business men of Jersey City today have assurance from Mayor Frank Hague that he is "ready and willing" to lead a movement for the protection of employers against organized interference with business, an investigation by him at the request of labor leaders having shown that "a gangster element" has gained control of the labor movement in this city.

The Mayor made it clear that his action in the situation depends on the coöperation of the employers themselves and that if they will organize for concerted action against the "labor racketeers" and "discharge from employ thugs and roughhouse representatives of the union, every ounce of protection will be given and there need be no fear as to what the outcome of this controversy will be."

Mayor Hague's campaign against union racketeering began last week when he appeared in Chancery Court to listen to a charge that local labor heads had been attempting to ruin a trucking business. A week's investigation had shown him, he said, that many industries have moved from Jersey City because of "racketeering unions" and that employers had policies dictated to them by union leaders, who threatened "bodily harm" if the policies were not followed.

"This is contrary to the very fundamentals of organized labor," he continued, "and I am sure does not meet with the approval of national leaders in the labor movement. Delegates without any negotiations whatever place before the head of an industry an increased wage scale and decree the day it must go into effect. The day has arrived when no man even dares to suggest whom he may hire and whom he may discharge. He has no alternative but to accept conditions imposed by the racketeers at the head of the labor business, because no discussion or argument is permitted."

ALL DRY FORCES ASKED TO MERGE AGAINST REPEAL

Great Conference Called Feb. 14-16 in Washington by Dry League

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—Plans for the enlistment of all dry organizations in uncomprising stand against any change in the Eighteenth Amendment were perfected by the Anti-Saloon League here today at the close of their special "resist repeal" convention.

Having decided Saturday to take the initiative in calling a "great nation-wide conference" of all drys to meet here Feb. 14 to 16 their leaders immediately laid their plans for securing the attendance of as many of the nation's dry organizations as possible.

Reëstablishment of the league's dominance in prohibition circles is seen as the objective in the initiation of a conference which it would presumably be able to control and place on record as favoring the same policy they have themselves adopted.

The unexpected move gives them at least a temporary advantage over the Allied Forces of Prohibition, a rival dry organization, which has been seeking to lead the smaller Senate groups off in the direction of some compromise with the revisionist forces on the theory that enforced regulation of the liquor traffic is preferable to unenforceable absolute prohibition.

Struggle for Leadership

Emphasized by the move is the contest for leadership in dry ranks with the Anti-Saloon League heading one wing and the Allied Forces the other. Between them are more than 30 other dry organizations, most of which have not yet declared their position on the problem which is uppermost for them today.

If the league's strategy is successful and it attracts the majority of the minor groups to its conference, it is likely to exert once more the dominating influence in dry circles which marked its history during the pre-prohibition days. With the league is certain to be aligned the W. C. T. U., another famous cru-

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Movie Cameras In Air to 'Shoot' African Wild Life

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—An airplane expedition which expects to uncover many of the secrets of Africa, to be headed by Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson, is preparing to leave here on Dec. 31.

With note books, cameras and sound apparatus, the explorers hope to record the languages, customs of people and the habits of wild life of huge swamp and mountainous areas in the Abyssinian region, where several varieties of strange animals never seen by white men are reported to live. There is strong testimony by natives regarding the existence of these creatures, Mr. Johnson said, and the expedition hopes to bring back definite information about them.

The airplanes, one of which is a 12-passenger amphibion, will be used to fly over country which would otherwise be inaccessible or unsafe, and where numerous lakes provide landing places. Both airplanes will be equipped with camera bases and stations from which the photographers can make pictures from almost any angle. In this way, the expedition hopes to make a camera record from the air which will reveal forms of wild life which would be entirely missed by proceeding on foot, Mr Johnson said.

The party expects to reach Cape Town on Jan 23 and to start north within two or three days. The first air trip will be a 4000-mile flight to the base camp at Lake Rudolph. Other members of the group will be Mr. Hugh S. Davis, who will operate a new type of electric still camera; Mr. Robert Moreno, son of Antonio Moreno, motion picture actor; Mr. Arthur Sanial, sound camera engineer and Mr. Vern Carstens and Mr. Donald Provost, airplane pilots and mechanics.

Istanbul's 'Fat Alis' and 'Bald Ahmeds' Must Have Permanent Family Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL—The Smiths and Joneses of Turkey are the Alis, Ahmeds and the Mehmeds, but in the future they will have to adopt more specific names. The Ankara Government has decided to introduce a new law which will compel every Turk to choose a family name.

For centuries, Turkish citizens have labored under a drawback in that the majority of the people have no family names. Many call themselves Ali, Mehmed, Kiazim, Chukri or Ahmed, and there is endless confusion because there are thousands of Alis scattered all over Turkey.

By the terms of the new law, each person can choose the name he prefers, but it must not be a fancy one. In all probability, family names must be that of a person, place or profession. In all cases, the word Oglou, which means "son of," must be added to the name selected. It is said that brothers may choose different family names. But all children born after the new law comes into operation will take the name of their father.

As things are at present it is necessary to put an adjective before the names of men who are called, say, Ali or Kiazim. In a certain quarter of Instanbul, for instance, there may be a dozen Alis living in the same street. As they grow up and develop varying characteristics, they come to be known by them. Thus one meets the "Tall Ali," the "Fat Ali," the "Bald Ali," and so on.

The new law, it is announced, will apply to all Turkish citizens—so Armenians, Greeks and others will also need to change their names—unless they already possess a family one. The only name which the public will not be able to choose, so it is said, is that of Mustapha Kemal. The President of the republic—Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha—will be the only person to be known by this name.

TELEPHONE MEETING ENDS

MADRID, Dec. 12 (AP)—The international telephone and telegraphic communications conference closed today with the signing of a number of new pacts for the regulation of the telegraph and telephone. The delegates expressed satisfaction with the work accomplished. President Alcala Zamora, speaking for the Spanish republic, thanked the delegates.

American Refusal of British Debt Offer Expected to Strengthen French Premier In His Support of Meeting Installment

England Intends to Pay, It Is Said, Despite Denial of Proviso

PLEDGE OF PARLEY SOUGHT BY FRENCH

Debate Opens in Chamber With Hard Dilemma Facing Deputies

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 12—Clash of views over Washington's reply to Britain's third war debt note has not altered Britain's determination to pay the Dec. 15 installment, the Monitor understands.

The declaration of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to accept payment on any other terms than those laid down in the 1931 debt-funding agreement was regarded here as inevitable and it is not likely to start a lengthy verbal battle. Indeed, Whitehall is inclined to welcome the note as clearing the ground for ultimate discussions.

As one commentator expresses it, the British have stated their case that they consider the money to be a wholly capital payment—a cash installment toward a final settlement. Now that the United States has stated its case—namely, that only one-third is the capital and the rest interest—it will be for a conference to thresh out the question.

Meanwhile interest has been aroused here by the suggestion of Mr. James L. Garvin, editor of the Sunday Observer, that the World Economic Conference he held in Washington instead of London. Mr. Garvin proposes the change because of the importance he attaches to American public opinion.

There would certainly be some support for Mr. Garvin's proposal if mutual benefit is likely to be derived from the closer intercourse of European statesmen with leaders of American public life.

Paris and London Hold Conference to Formulate Last-Minute Proposals

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Dec. 12—The refusal of the United States to accept debt payment conditioned on early revision dominated all other considerations as debate opened in the French Chamber of Deputies today.

M. Edouard Herriot held an unexpected conference early this morning with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a last-minute effort to find an answer to the dilemma caused by America's unlooked-for response. The French and British Prime Ministers conversed for half an hour while Mr. MacDonald's car was being switched around Paris en route to London from Geneva.

The French Cabinet then finally fixed its stand at a meeting with President Lebrun. Unless it is modified as the result of America's refusal to accept conditional payment, this stand is known to be in favor of the payment of $19,261,000 due the United States Dec. 15, accompanied by reserves similar to those expressed in the British note.

Bond Issue Proposed

This was the decision reached at the Cabinet meeting yesterday. Mr. Herriot was expected to present a bill to the Chamber this afternoon authorizing a bond issue covering the 480,000,000 francs required. It is probable he will still follow this course, but his chances of being able to find a formula acceptable to both the Chamber and Washington appear to be greatly diminished as a consequence of the latest American note.

The Chamber Finance and Foreign Affairs Committees have drawn up a joint resolution declaring that France can pay only if the United States will agree in advance to convene before June, 1933, an international conference designed to put an end to all intergovernmental payments.

The Government is expected to propose much milder reservations not demanding advance acceptance of a conference, but merely stating

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THINGS PRESENT

At last it seems as if Christianity might be seriously considered as a means of handling the war debt situation. The first editorial develops this subject. And will motorists kindly read the editorial "Smiling Outside the Studio"?

Those who admire the writings of Washington Irving should not miss "Who Discovered Columbus?" on the Home Forum page.

The Rime-O-Grams this week are based on noted inventors. As a bit of a tip on the last one today, the gentleman's name begins with one of the last four letters of the alphabet.

AND THINGS TO COME

Tuesday brings the Educational page. Note, however, that the Parent Column is appearing now on the Saturday page.

Tomorrow's Monitor will also bring you the Home Building and Gardens page and the weekly Radio Column.

Text of British Debt Offer

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 12

THE complete text of Great Britain's note regarding the Dec. 15 payment of the war debts installment follows:

1. His Majesty's Government, having received the note addressed to them by the United States Government on Dec. 7, observe with satisfaction that the United States Government welcomes a suggestion for close examination between the two countries of the whole subject dealt with in the British note of Dec. 1. His Majesty's Government feel it will be appropriate to reserve for this joint examination their comments on certain views expressed in the United States note of Dec. 7, but they think it right to state that after further careful consideration they see no reason to modify the general conclusions set forth in their note of Dec. 1.

2. His Majesty's Government will, therefore, in the present communication deal only with the last portion of the United States Government note which relates to the immediate question of payment on Dec. 15. His Majesty's Government observe that the United States Government recognize the difficulty of effecting transfer; but they remain convinced that no solution other than suspension could obviate these difficulties.

They note, therefore, with profound regret that—notwithstanding arguments contained in the British note of Dec. 1—the United States Government have decided not to recommend this solution to Congress.

3. In view of this decision, His Majesty's Government have determined to make payment of the amount due on Dec. 15 under the funding agreement of June 18, 1923; but they think it desirable to take the opportunity of stating clearly their position in regard to this payment and of explaining the circumstances in which they have arrived at that conclusion.

4. For reasons which have already been placed on record, His Majesty's Government are convinced that the system of intergovernmental payment in respect toward debts as it existed prior to President Hoover's initiative of June 20, 1931, cannot be revived without disaster. Since it is agreed that the whole subject should be reëxamined between the United States of America and the United Kingdom, this fundamental point need not be further stressed here.

5. In the view of His Majesty's Government, therefore, payment to be made on Dec. 15 is not to be regarded as the resumption of annual payments contemplated by the existing agreement. It is made because there has not been time for discussion with regard to that agreement to take place and because the United States Government have stated that in their opinion such payment would greatly increase prospects of a satisfactory approach to the whole question.

6. His Majesty's Government propose accordingly to treat the payment on Dec. 15 as a capital payment of which account should be taken in any final settlement; and they are making arrangements to effect this payment in gold as being in circumstances least prejudicial of methods open to them.

7. This procedure must obviously be exceptional and abnormal; and His Majesty's Government desire to urge upon the United States Government the importance of an early exchange of views with the object of concluding the proposed discussion before June 15, next, to obviate the risk of a general breakdown of existing intergovernmental agreements.

Stimson's Reply to London

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 12

THE text of the reply of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, to Great Britain, through the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Lindsay, refusing to accept payment of the Dec. 15 war debts installment with reservations, follows:

I learn with satisfaction of the decision of your Government "to make payment of the amount due on Dec. 15 under the funding agreement of June 18, 1923." But, in view of the statement in your note that "in the view of His Majesty's Government, therefore, the payment to be made on Dec. 15 is not to be regarded as a resumption of the annual payments contemplated by the existing agreement," I must call attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury has no authority to accept payment from your Government except as provided under the terms of the funding agreement.

As I pointed out in my note of Nov. 23, 1932, there is reserved to the Congress of the United States the ultimate decision in respect of the funding, refunding or amendment of these intergovernmental obligations under consideration. The Executive has no power to amend or to alter them either directly or by implied commitment. Accordingly, it should be understood that acceptance by the Secretary of the Treasury of funds tendered in payment of the Dec. 15 installment cannot constitute approval of or agreement to any condition or declaration of policy inconsistent with the terms of the agreement. The sum so received must be credited to principal and interest as provided therein.

I therefore assume that in paragraphs five and six of your note you are not proposing to make this payment otherwise than in accordance with the terms of the funding agreement, but that you are stating your views as to steps which your Government may desire to propose subsequently after a reëxamination of the entire problem.

I have emphasized these facts with a view to avoiding any possible future misunderstanding. I believe that our future course as pointed out by our correspondence is clear.

In your first note of Nov. 13 you asked for an exchange of views at the earliest possible moment with respect to the régime of intergovernmental financial obligations and, in your second note, you welcomed the expression of our willingness to facilitate such discussions, and referred to the desirability of a close examination between our governments of the whole subject in preparation for the international economic conference. In my last note of Dec. 8 I replied that the President of the United States was prepared through whatever agency may seem appropriate in coöperation with your Government to survey the entire situation (in which the debt of the British Government to the United States necessarily plays a part), and to consider what means may be taken to bring about the restoration of stable currencies and exchange, the revival of trade and the recovery of prices.

But in the meanwhile, as I informed you in my note of Nov. 23, great importance is attached by our Government and people to the maintenance of the original debt agreement in force, and that a satisfactory approach to the whole question would be greatly increased by the pursuance of such a policy.

It would seem to me, therefore, to be undesirable that any steps be taken which, by causing misunderstanding, would increase the difficulties that must be overcome in finding an ultimate solution satisfactory to both nations.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Double Action Machine Tints Timber While It Presses Out Sap and Resin

FAIRFAX, S. C., Dec. 12 (AP)—Perfection of a pressure machine which forces sap from common woods, including the resin from pines, and supplants it with any color or combination of colors before the whole log is cut into lumber was announced here today by Dr. Joseph A. Hartig, chemical engineer and furniture manufacturer.

In a demonstration staged for lumbermen and newspaper representatives, Dr. Hartig placed a six-foot beech log, 13½ inches in diameter, in one end of his pressure machine. At the other, he placed a 20-gallon wooden washtub.

The operator, at a word from the inventor, threw a lever and in four and one-half minutes the log passed through the pressure machine. The washtub, was virtually filled with sap and a blue and green color substance had been forced into the log to replace the sap.

The coloring substance followed the rings of the tree. A section of the log was sawed off to show that the coloring, which may be made uniform by regulation of pressure, had gone throughout the tree.

The process not only colors the log but does away with the necessity of air drying for veneer. Dr. Hartig believes one of the best possibilities of the new discovery lies in the veneer field because of the varied colored effects possible there.

With this process, timber now worthless as lumber, such as beech, black gum and sweet bay, may be made into colored veneers at small cost.

Stimson's Note Explains That Congress Alone Can Alter Terms

CONDITIONAL PLAN DECLARED FUTILE

London Wanted Amount Credited as Capital Sum on Future Agreement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The fundamental situation on war debts, it is believed responsibly here, has not yet been altered by a swift week-end exchange of notes between London and Washington, in which Great Britain sought to attach conditions to its Dec. 15 payments and the United States rejected them as impossible without congressional approval.

For, as the American reply implied, it is still possible for Great Britain and France to make their conditions unilaterally, and the United States to accept the money while rejecting the conditions. Indeed, the debtors must have known before the British note was sent that there was not the slightest chance of the conditions being accepted by the American Government, controlled by the present views of Congress. The British purpose therefore is interpreted to have placed the conditions on international record, where they may well be the guiding factors in future negotiations.

Two Major Requests

The British requests were:

(1) That payment of the December installment "is not to be regarded as a resumption of the annual payments contemplated by the existing agreement."

(2) That the sum be regarded as a capital payment of which account shall be taken in the final settlement, it being agreed that "the whole subject of the debt structure be reëxamined."

After a late afternoon conference at the White House yesterday between President Hoover and his two chief advisers, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, and Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, an American reply was sent explaining that the Executive has no power to alter present agreements and stressing the American view that payment on Dec. 15 in strict fulfillment of the old agreement, without conditions attached, would be the best prelude to future talks.

But, with that attempt to facilitate the debtors' position which has marked Mr. Stimson's current correspondence, despite his restrictions from Congress, the Secretary of State interprets the British conditions "as views as to steps which your Government may desire to propose subsequently after a reëxamination of the entire problem" and thus holds the door open to a unilateral declaration to the same effect from France and Britain.

Legal Point Obscure

The position in international law and procedure has not yet become entirely clear. There are some who maintain that if the British continue to pose these conditions, naturally soon to be echoed by France, it may even prevent Washington from being able to accept payment. But there is little general support for this view. Instead the undenied fact is pointed out that conditions do not become binding until they are accepted by both sides. Before acceptance by the two parties, conditions serve only as an expression of national opinion, perhaps valuable and important but without legal value.

Therefore that the United States, holding as it correctly does that the previous debt funding agreements are still valid and operative, cannot accept payment if offered under conditions seems an unsupported position. The United States passes over the conditions, as it does in yesterday's note, though naturally it cannot infringe upon the right of other powers to make as many conditions as they please.

The conditions, therefore, become two important guiding declarations for use in subsequent negotiations. Their status as national policy gives a preslant to the forthcoming talks.

Conditions of No Effect

Such an episode is not new in debt relations between the United States and Europe and the precedent is useful now. After the Mellon Bérenger debt-funding agreement, now governing the Franco-American debt, the French Senate sought to impose "conditions." They declared that France would regard the agreement as null and void if reparations payments ceased to come from Germany. This statement, posed as a "condition" was nothing of the sort because it has no effect on the United States, but it facilitated ratification of the agreement in the French Senate and it continues to be a political factor.

But because France posed such a "condition" did not mean that the United States could not accept payments under the Mellon-Bérenger accord.

Regarded as more important here is the political effect of the American reply on opinion in France and Britain. These debtors, it is reiterated, must have known that the United States could not officially

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TAX BURDENS CALLED BEYOND CAPACITY TO PAY

Wadsworth Says Nation, State and City Must All Cut Expenses

Calling for drastic economy in government — national, state and municipal—Mr. Eliot Wadsworth, chairman of the Committee on State Taxation and Expenditures of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asserts that "the tax burden has gone beyond the capacity of the community to pay."

Public clamor for a decrease in that burden is so insistent, he says, that it cannot be denied "if there is any truth in the belief that governments respond to the wishes of the people."

Mr. Wadsworth, former United States Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, presents the facts about taxes in a way, he says, that "may help to explain what the business situation is doing to the taxpayers, particularly real estate owners," in the December issue of Boston Business, official organ of the Boston chamber.

"The public must get along," Mr. Wadsworth says, "with only necessary government services and go without some of the unnecessary, though convenient, services which governments are now providing. It is the aggregate of these conveniences that is causing in large measure, the serious inconvenience of present taxes and debts.

In summarizing the taxation problem, Mr. Wadsworth points out that $14,000,000,000 is taken out of the pocketbooks of the citizens of the country each year to pay the bills incurred by national, state and local governments. This represents more than one-quarter of the present productive income of the country, he said.

Of Boston, he said that requirements of the city government for 1932 call for about $80,000,000, which he doubts can be collected, in which case, "Boston is spending beyond the capacity to pay."

As to Massachusetts, Mr. Wadsworth compares the state and local governments as a "partnership" in which the "cities and town in effect guarantee the income of the State Government, which depends upon the cities and towns as its junior partners to keep it solvent. The junior partners receive the proceeds of the income tax collected by the State and some local taxes but more than 70 per cent of the requirements of city and town governments is taken from the owners of real estate through the local property tax. This makes real estate the principal underwriter of the cost of all government in Massachusetts.

"Receipts from the state inheritance and corporation taxes show an alarming decrease of $17,000,000 in the last four years. The cities and towns face a decrease in receipts from the income tax, which by 1933, is expected to drop $20,000,000 in four years. Unless city and town expenses are reduced, or new sources of revenue found, real estate must make up not only the $20,000,000 reduction in their own revenue but provide the added help needed by the State."

British Debt Offer Rejected by U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

accept their conditions. Therefore, the stipulations appear to have been intended simply to impress opinion on both sides of the Atlantic.

Moreover, that the British Government consented to take on itself whatever odium may be involved in confronting the United States and receiving a rebuff therefrom, is regarded here as another evidence of the extent to which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his Cabinet is seeking French support on the whole range of world problems. The British gesture will undeniably make it easier for Premier Herriot to get the French Parliament to agree to a gold payment for Dec. 15 in Washington's opinion.

Exchange of Support

A first effect of the British policy of obliging France is seen in today's dispatches from Geneva, where the return of Germany and a renewed effort toward genuine reduction of armaments have been made possible by an unbending of France's previous inflexibility. London is moreover attempting to save the Lausanne agreements, regarded as the corner stone of European economic recovery, and the only way to do this is to restrain France.

A greater appreciation of British statesmanship is steadily growing here. It is seen that London has waved aside the favored position in American opinion which it held by consistently refusing to accept any concessions which were not also offered France. The "united front" is by now a clear reality, but it is being glimpsed as a front united for the purpose of statesmanship all along the line and in the interest of the world as a whole.

Certain opinion in the United States, especially in Congress, has not yet seen the ambitious task Britain has been shouldering, but in more experienced circles London's attitude is regarded as self-sacrificing and statesmanlike.

The only possible hitch in the last-minute negotiations before Dec. 15 is seen if London insists on having its conditions accepted before making payment. This is not regarded as likely; the week-end note is felt to have made its point, and a speedy liquidation of this phase of the controversy is expected.

London and Paris Confer on Debt

(Continued from Page 1)

that France pays with the understanding that the payment will be the last before revision of the present arrangement, and should also count in the final liquidation. The debate was expected to hinge on a choice between these two formulas.

The Government's chances of obtaining a successful vote of confidence have been greatly increased by conclusion of an accord on equality rights bringing Germany back into the Disarmament Conference. The Cabinet unanimously approved the declaration signed at Geneva yesterday and sent M. Joseph Paul-Boncour an enthusiastic message of congratulation.

The French press as a whole approves of the solution, although conservative papers express the usual fears that France has accorded armament equality to the Reich without first assuring French security. The general conclusion of French opinion is well expressed in the Temps, which says:

"It is not an ideal solution, but it is an honest compromise. Germany returns to its place in the conference without having obtained a definite admission in advance of the equality it sought. The best way out of a particularly difficult situation has been found without compromising any essential principle."

Debts Due Dec. 15 Total $123,641,698

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 12

THE war debts which the United States hopes to collect from European nations Dec. 15, as listed by the Treasury Department, are:

Belgium	$2,125,000
Czechoslovakia	1,500,000
Estonia	266,370
Finland	186,233
France	19,261,438
Great Britain	95,550,000
Italy	1,245,437
Latvia	111,852
Lithuania	92,386
Poland	3,302,980
Total	$123,641,698

CHINESE OF BOSTON HELP MANCHURIANS

New and used clothing donated mostly by Chinese residents of Boston for the refugees out of Manchuria left Boston today for Shanghai on the Dollar Line steamer President Polk. Nearly 60 packages of apparel collected by a committee of Chinese under direction of Mr. Chester Chan, executive secretary of the Chinese branch of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, were put aboard the boat today.

A group of interested Chinese, including Mr. Chan and his committee, went to Hoosac Docks, Charleston, today, to observe the loading of the clothing and express their appreciation to Mr. Irving T. Sorge, Boston manager of the Dollar Line, for donating transportation of the clothing.

HOOVER NOMINATES 12 POSTMASTERS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—President Hoover sent to the Senate Dec. 8 the nominations of the following postmasters:

Maine—Kezar Falls, Orion R. Stanley; Oquossoc, Stanley W. Plummer.

Massachusetts — Andover, Frederick E. Cheever; Brimfield, Herman C. Maddocks; Danvers, Walter B. Morse; Griswoldville, Wayne A. Smith; Island Creek, Arthur L. Cushing, and Springfield, James P. Smith.

New Hampshire—Tamworth, Edna C. Mason.

Rhode Island—Wickford, Katharine Mulligan.

Vermont—North Hero, Kenneth A. Tudhope and Rupert, Theodora A. Sheldon.

WESLEYAN'S VALUE RISES

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP) —An increase of $233,998 in the value of Wesleyan University's property, bringing the total to $4,000,000, is reported by Dr. James L. McConaughy, president, for the year ending June 30. There was a slight operating deficit on a budget of $664,000.

America's Loans To Other Nations Total 11 Billions

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—More than $11,000,000,000 was loaned during and immediately after the World War by the United States to 20 foreign nations. Great Britain, France and Italy received 90 per cent of these loans.

A world foreign debt commission established by Congress in 1922 made agreements with these various debtor nations between 1923 and 1930, under which their debts were funded. Interest rates fixed by the agreements varied according to the financial condition of the debtor. The total of principal and interest which was to be paid by all 20 debtors over a period of 62 years approximated $22,000,000,000.

The amounts which have actually been paid to the United States to date total $2,627,580,897.

Great Britain's funded debt was $4,398,000,000 and on this $1,911,798,298 has been paid. France's funded debt was $3,863,650,000 and $486,075,891 has been paid. Italy owed $2,004,900,000 and has paid $97,584,421.

Under the various funding agreements the total amounts owed the United States, according to Treasury figures, and the amounts already paid are:

Armenia—Total $19,019,107; nothing paid.
Austria—Total $23,782,317; paid $852,668.
Belgium—Total $400,680,000; paid $52,191,273.
Czechoslovakia—$167,071,023; paid $18,304,178.
Estonia—Total $16,466,012; paid $1,248,432.
Finland—Total $8,604,000; paid $2,954,685.
France—Total $3,863,650,000; paid $486,075,891.
Great Britain—Total $4,398,000,000; paid $1,911,798,298.
Greece—Total $31,516,000; paid $3,091,936.
Hungary—Total $1,908,560; paid $469,466.
Italy—Total $2,004,900,000; paid $97,584,421.
Latvia—Total $6,888,664; paid $634,166.
Lithuania—Total $6,197,683; paid $1,128,580.
Nicaragua—Total $352,627; paid $168,783.
Poland—total $206,057,000; paid $22,646,297.
Roumania—Total $63,880,560; paid $4,761,945.
Russia—Total $317,953,006; paid $8,748,878.
Yugoslavia—Total $16,625,000; paid $2,588,771.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain or snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; slightly warmer tonight; mostly westerly winds; minimum temperature tonight about 38.

Maine: Snow tonight and probably Tuesday morning; rising temperature Tuesday and in central and west portions tonight.

New Hampshire: Snow or rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; rising temperature.

Vermont: Snow or rain tonight and Tuesday; rising temperature in central and south portions tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain on coast and rain or snow in interior tonight and probably Tuesday morning; rising temperature in northeast portion tonight and Tuesday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and probably Tuesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds, possibly reaching gale force at times over north portion, and fresh to strong east shifting to west winds over south portion; overcast weather with rain over south and rain or snow over north portion tonight and probably Tuesday morning.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and rain or snow over south portion beginning of week, rain or snow over north and rain over south portion about Wednesday and again toward end of week; temperatures slightly below normal beginning of week, colder about Thursday, warmer latter part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	28	50	Montreal	20	30
Bismarck	-14	-8	Nantucket	46	46
Boston	25	38	New Orleans	56	78
Buffalo	34	38	New York	36	40
Calgary	24	34	Norfolk, Va.	38	38
Charleston	62	64	North Platte	22	-2
Chicago	6	26	Philadelphia	36	36
Cincinnati	24	32	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	52
Denver	-8	-4	Pittsburgh	34	38
Eastport, Me.	22	28	Portland, Me.	14	18
Hatteras	62	62	Raleigh	40	40
Honolulu, T.H.		80	St. Louis	8	30
7 p.m. Dec. 11	72	..	St. Paul	-8	16
Helena, Mont.	-4	-4	Salt Lake City	-6	14
Huron, S. D.	20	4	San Francisco	32	34
Jacksonville	62	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	22	34
Kansas City	-4	20	Seattle	28	30
Key West	70	80	Tampa	64	78
Los Angeles	46	68	Washington	32	32
Memphis	24	34	Wichita, Kan.	-2	12
Miami, Fla.	74	76	Williston, N.D.	-6	..

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 12.
B—Maximum Dec. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:04 p. m., Tuesday 11:07 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

There is no child too difficult—too shy—or too uproarious, who will not respond to the QUIET UNDERSTANDING of Donald J. Donovan in the sunny atmosphere of 67 George Street, Portman Square, W. 1. Photographer of Children Telephone Welbeck 4241

Uniform Labor Laws Sought And Unemployment Reserves

(Continued from Page 1)

reserve recommendation to force upon their attention the desirability and necessity of exerting every effort in this direction. There is need for a safety-first movement for labor turnover similar to that stimulated by workmen's compensation."

Warning that the complexities of the unemployment problem forbid the presentation of a panacea and that education must attend any effort to contend with the problem, the commission, nevertheless, declared constructive action was possible within the separate states on the basis of facts adduced.

The report classified the problem of unemployment under the heads of "seasonal," "technological" and "depression." Action of individual employers, coupled with the aid of such organizations as the New England Council, could, the report held, reduce seasonal idleness.

Technological unemployment, which the report termed one of the nation's grim realities, can yield only to the general application of the share-the-work movement.

The proposal for reserves was predicated on the stand that social democracy cannot permit starvation on a large scale. Buttressed by studies showing that the workingman could not save for unemployment, that the required payments would constitute but a fractional per cent of factory sale prices, and that funds accumulated would pump millions of purchasing power into circulation when most needed, the commission has embodied its reserve proposal in a bill calling for legislative action.

Justifies Action

Sole contribution by employers was justified on the grounds that complete and elaborate relief was not being meditated and that indirectly labor would have to contribute. Four weeks must elapse before the unemployed worker can get relief. The loss of all pay for the four weeks and the weeks after the period of relief expires are interpreted to constitute adequate contribution from labor.

The report emphasizes that its proposal suggests the systematizing of what must be done anyway with no prospect of constructive results.

"Funds must," it was emphasized, "be provided somehow. Gathered during times of stress, through taxation or by gifts, they tend to make conditions worse. Like other reserves for contingency they should be gathered in good times if they are to do the most good and the least harm. It is practical sense to build a system of fund provision such as will be most logical in placing the burdens and exert the utmost possible effect on lessening rather than increasing the severity of the contingency to be met."

Foreseeing that investment of the reserves might have inflationary consequences, the commission declared the placing of the fund should be restricted to United States Government securities. Were other states to follow the lead of Massachusetts the volume of reserves might become so great that to invest them even in government bonds would have an inflationary consequence. To meet such a contingency, the commission recommended a memorial to Congress for authorization to deposit state and local funds in Federal Reserve Banks on an optional basis.

The other recommendations sought to unite and strengthen all the agencies directly or indirectly related to keeping men at work in an effort to evolve an efficient system of support for the reserve proposal.

The expansion of Massachusetts' public employment office system with at least the addition of two main offices and the placing of one branch office in every important industrial community and the regulation of private employment offices were urged to achieve speedy placement service.

Education for Adults

Expansion of state-aided education for adults to bring vocational rehabilitation of workers whose skill has lost its market was a salient part of the commission's report. Supplementing the proposal for vocational retraining was the request that investigation be launched to ascertain means of carrying out a vocational guidance project.

The increase in the age at which school children shall be permitted to go to work from 14 to 16 years was urged as a means of removing 9000 children from the labor market at the present and 15,000 during normal times.

The closing pages of the support contained advocacy of a topographical survey of Massachusetts as a means of obtaining unavailable information to use in stimulating existing industries and establishing new ones.

The recommendation of the preliminary report of the commission for a public work planning board to develop a continuous five-year plan of public works in the State was reiterated. In connection with the proposed board and in coöperation with the Department of Labor and Industries the establishment of a statistical information service was urged. Through this service monthly information would be provided the public and business as to the state of employment and business in Massachusetts and the rest of the nation.

Boston to Seek $5,000,000 Relief

Boston's fight to feed, clothe and shelter all its needy is due to be renewed vigorously in January when a campaign to raise $5,000,000 for more than 100 relief organizations will be conducted, as the result of a survey made by the Boston Emergency Relief Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Russell G. Fessenden.

The campaign headquarters were opened today at 31 Milk Street, the tenth floor of which was donated to the campaign by the Ætna Life Insurance Company. Mr. Robert F. Herrick, Boston attorney who directed the Judge Baker Foundation $1,100,000 drive, has been chosen campaign chairman.

Under the present plans, appeals will be made to every resident and worker in Boston. All business firms will be solicited by volunteers as they were last year in the $3,000,000 drive, conducted by the United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign. The entire fund will be apportioned among more than 100 leading relief institutions. The campaign is being conducted so that these institutions will not have to conduct separate drives.

Fast Liners Speed Service to Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Inauguration of fast passenger liner service from Portland to the Orient on Dec. 28 was announced recently by Mr. Kenneth D. Dawson, vice-president and general manager of the States Steamship Company.

According to the present schedule, the General Pershing will sail Dec. 28, the General Grant, Jan. 18, and the General Lee, Feb. 8, with subsequent trips to be made every three weeks. The vessels to be used were secured from the internationally known "Great White Fleet." According to Mr. Dawson, the service will mark the first one-class fleet on the Pacific making calls at Oriental ports.

The ports of call will include Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Manila. Features of the new service include a 100-mile trip up the Columbia River, and the short route to the Orient. In the vessels, all rooms are outside and beds are furnished throughout, rather than berths.

BANKS TO PAY DIVIDENDS

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—Mr. William G. Roelker, receiver for the Middlesex National Bank of Lowell and the Leominster National Bank of Leominster, announces that both banks will pay dividends before Christmas. The Lowell bank will pay a second dividend of 12½ per cent and the Leominster a first dividend of 50 per cent, he said.

Boston Warned Over-Taxation Means Default

Boston is approaching a day when the harder it works the tax pump the less revenue will be forthcoming and the closer it will be to the point of general confiscation, according to a statement of the Municipal Research Bureau. Labeling the proposal of Mayor Curley to lop $1,000,000 from the 1933 budget inadequate, though a move in the right direction, the bureau called upon the citizens to denounce halfway retrenchments and proceed the full way toward the greatest possible economies.

The bureau declared the city nearing the brink of confiscation. Higher tax levies have been offset, it said, by reduced collections. In 1930 the city levied on property and polls $61,279,000 and collected $47,674,000 or 78 per cent of the total; in 1932 the city levied $67,575,000 on the same basis and collected $47,115,000 or 70 per cent. Though Boston has added $6,000,000 to the tax levy, it has failed to collect in 1932 a cent of the addition. It may be that these figures indicate, the bureau warned, that Boston has already reached the maximum of taxation beyond which it can secure no increased revenue.

Declaring that a $5,000,000 municipal deficit is inevitable, the bureau stressed the probability of an increased Elevated deficit and a state assessment. The people should know the facts and realize that while the credit of Boston is sound now, it will not remain so unless savings greater than the proposed $1,000,000 cut are effected.

During the preparation of this statement, Mayor Curley was conferring with Governor Ely on means of relieving home owners of the State and Boston. Announcement has been made that the Mayor has cut $406,000 from the 1933 estimate presented by the Boston Police Department. This cut reduces the 1933 cost of police by $160,000 over 1931.

Town Inaugurates Stagger System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUDLOW, Mass., Dec. 12—Inauguration of a system of "staggered" employment which will provide work for some 200 persons now on the town welfare lists and, it is expected, save local taxpayers more than $60,000 yearly, was announced today by Mr. William M. Kichline, agent for the Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.

One worker will be added to the pay roll for every five now employed. The working weeks of those now employed will be shortened by a day to give the added employees equal employment. Mr. Isaac Lavoie of the local Board of Public Welfare estimates the plan will cut the town's welfare expenditures in half, to say nothing of raising morale. The new workers will be chosen, as far as is possible, one from each family now receiving aid. Regular wage rates will prevail and the earned income, even on the shorter week, will be considerably above the relief granted by the town.

Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

Due to necessary rearrangements of station programs, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990 kilocycles) and the short-wave station W1XAZ has been changed. The following schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" will prevail until further notice:

The Monitor news will be radiocast daily at 6:30 to 6:45 p. m. except on Tuesdays and Saturdays. The Tuesday radiocast is at 8:00 to 8:15 p. m. and Saturday from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.

The daily noon radiocast at 12 to 12:15 will continue unchanged.

Postal Workers Oppose Wage Cuts

Supported of any move by their national officers to defeat legislation now before Congress that will reduce further salaries of government postal workers was voted by Boston Local 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, at their monthly meeting in the Hotel Paramount yesterday.

The union criticized the recent Government Economy Act, under the provisions of which, it is pointed out, appointments have been delayed. Salaries of carriers and clerks, officials of the union declare, run from $1700 to a maximum of $2100. The grade of special clerk at present requires about 25 years of service. The Economy Act has "suspended all promotions including this grade."

"It should be noted," they continue, "that all salaries are subject to a deduction of 3½ per cent for retirement. Under the Economy Act there is a further reduction of 8½ per cent. President Hoover has urged a further reduction of 11 per cent. It will be seen that our wages will be substantially reduced if the President's recommendation is adopted."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Roblin Hall, Church of the Redemption, corner Boylston and Ipswich Streets: The Playcrafters present Hubert Henry Davies's comedy, "The Mollusc," 8:15.

Boston Public Library: Lecture on "German Architecture," by Herr Kurt von Tippleskirch, German consul-general; musical program by Guckenberger Quintet and German Educational Society male chorus, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Harvard University: Symposium on Energy, Profs. A. E. Kennelly, P. W. Bridgman, and W. J. Crozier, speakers, new lecture hall, 8. Lecture, "Public School Programs and Reduced Revenues," by Mr. Burr F. Jones, Peabody Hall, Phillips Brooks House, 8. Both events open to public.

New England Road Builders Association: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Highland Glee Club: Concert, new Memorial Hall, Newton City Hall group, Walnut Street and Commonwealth Avenue, Newton Center, 8.

Y. W. C. A. International Institute: Lecture, "The Significance of the World Depression," by Mr. Horace Holley, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

State House Women's Club: Dinner and meeting, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Mrs. Eva Whiting White, speakers; Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street.. 6.

New England Purchasing Agents: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

National Civic Federation: "Current Events Lecture," by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, Longwood Cricket Club, Hammond Street, Brookline, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Stained glass, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Economy in Government," by Mr. John J. Cape, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club: "Living Pictures," from stories of Louisa May Alcott, Loring-Greenough House, 2:30.

Women's Republican Club: Readings and excerpts from her rôles in famous plays by Mrs. Patrick Campbell, 2:30.

Boston Browning Society: Meeting, talk, "Browning and the Bible," by Dr. Edward B. Hinckley, Hotel Vendome, 3.

Music Lovers' Club: Concert, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10:30.

New England Road Builders Association: Meetings, all day, luncheon, 12:30; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Duplicate Contract Bridge Tournament, benefit Free Hospital for Women, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2:30.

Jewish Children's Aid Society: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, Mr. John Mench, speaker; Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, talk on "Government Ownership of the Railroads?" by Mr. Russell L. Strain, Boston City Club, 14 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays 9 to 4. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century; etchings by Whistler; prints by D. Y. Cameron and Hollar, also paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Modern woodcuts. Through Dec. 23. Also Indian and Persian miniatures and pottery.

Harvard Society for Contemporary Art, 1400 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge—Setting and costume designs for the stage. Through Dec. 23.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art. Loan exhibition of international photography. Through Jan. 3.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and water colors by A. Petvojian. Through Dec. 31.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sears Gallagher. Through Dec. 17.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in oil, by H. B. Brainerd. Through Dec. 16.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual exhibition of "small pictures." Through Dec. 29.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Paintings by Miss Charlotte H. Lamson. Through Dec. 19.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Annual exhibition of photography.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawing and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Marin, Forain and others.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaw" art. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Through Dec. 24.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest."

Studio Workshop, 85 Myrtle Street—Water colors of early Essex houses by Walter H. Kilham. Through Dec. 17.

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—Generalized exhibition of wood blocks and etchings. Through Dec. 31.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors and etchings of game birds, by Roland Green of England. Also similar studies in water colors of New England song birds by Charles Emile Heil. Etching and dry points by Sears Gallagher. Also decorative arts of the old Mediterranean area. Through Dec. 24.

129 Boylston Street—Water colors by R. Clipson Sturgis. Through Dec. 24.

Arts and Letters Club, Peter Pan's Pelham Hall, Brookline—Paintings by W. Lester Stevens. Through Dec. 31.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Illustrations for Emerson's Essays, by Ronda Rheal. Through month of December.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach. Sporting prints and modern etchings. (No closing date given.)

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Colored reproductions of paintings by Cezanne, Van Gogh and others. Through Dec. 31.

Fred Olssen's Art Shop, 9 Boylston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge—Paintings by Arthur Musgrave.

J. F. Olssen Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and pencil drawings by Arthur J. Lawson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

OLD MAINE PAPER SOLD

HOULTON, Me., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Aroostook Pioneer, oldest newspaper in Aroostook County, has been purchased by Mr. Charles N. Fogg, owner and editor of the Houlton Times, and will suspend publication on Jan. 1.

Waldorf
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FAITH IN PEACE MOVES IS URGED AT INSTITUTE

World Affairs Group Begins Its Deliberations at Riverside, Calif.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Dec. 12—A philosophy of peace, to the end that wisdom and not folly shall prevail in international society, was urged by Dr. Charles E. Martin, professor of political science at the University of Washington, in his opening address yesterday at the tenth session of the Institute of World Affairs.

Dr. Martin, who is director of the institute, advocated a trinity of natural science, art and ethics as the only practicable approaches to the subject of world peace. His talk on "moral foundations of an ordered world" followed the official opening of the institute and welcome to delegates by Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, chancellor of the institute and president of the University of Southern California.

"Restoration of economic peace and profitable trade cannot be done by continued exercise of legislative power in the economic field; it must be done at the conference table," Dr. Martin said.

The speaker saw in the League of Nations an instrument by which nations might adjust their differences and advocated faith in the permanent Court of International Justice, international labor organization and the disarmament, economic and international law conferences.

"Peace cannot be left to chance," he said, "or there will be no peace." He maintained that there is as much logic in training men for peace as in training them for the army or navy; that the business of diplomatic agents of the nation should be to preserve the peace between the United States and the world and not merely to conduct the routine affairs of government.

International interests have come to southern California with the conviction that about the vast Pacific Ocean lie nations whose career in succeeding generations must affect immeasurably the future of mankind. The Pacific coast is the American grandstand looking upon this international drama, and the persons who have come here seek an understanding of its problems that will allow them to exercise a helpful hand and a healing thought in its affairs.

For that reason "the Pacific" occupies the leading chair in this council, although other current problems and subjects are generously handled. Economics, especially, has been accorded a more conspicuous place in the program than it has had in previous years, largely because of the intense general interest in economic problems and in social reconstruction.

An innovation in the program that is attracting attention here is the opening of a university student division of the institute which has been formed to assist in bringing internationalism closer to the American campus and study hall. In the past students have attended the sessions upon the same basis as adults; but this year that relation has been changed.

Anglo-American Unity Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The two great creditor nations, the United States and Great Britain, must stand together to protect the economic world, said Lord Hailsham, leader of the Conservative Party in the British House of Lords, at a largely attended luncheon given recently in London by the Pilgrim's Society to Mr. Robert Fraser, who has recently assumed office here as American Consul-General in succession to Mr. Albert Halstead.

"I am convinced," Lord Hailsham declared, "that there never has been a time when it was more important that our peoples should understand one another and realize the unity of our business and commercial position. As we succeeded when we were united in the dark days of 1917 so we can succeed if we work together now. I believe that in a fuller understanding between England and the United States there lies a hope for civilization which cannot be realized by any other two nations of the world."

Mr. Fraser in his reply cordially reciprocated these sentiments. In the course of the 25 years he had spent in the American service, he said, he had lived in a number of different portions of the British Empire, and he regarded himself fortunate to now find himself in London.

Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the American Ambassador in Great Britain, also spoke.

Lee Honored as Hero Above Being 'Debunked'

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Robert E. Lee was described Dec. 9 by Dr. Douglas S. Freeman, editor of the Richmond (Va.) News-Leader, as "one great American who cannot be debunked."

Dr. Douglas delivered two addresses on Lee yesterday, one before the New York Southern Society, which honored him with a "parchment of distinction."

Similar parchments were awarded to Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr. for his restoration of the historical city of Williamsburg, Va.; to Mr. William E. Carson, chairman of the Virginia state committee on conservation and development, for preserving the natural beauties of the State, and to White Sulphur Springs, Inc., for maintaining the historical resort there.

NINE MEN CONVICTED FOR DOLE RIOTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 12—In the case of the nine Spaniard's Bay men who were found guilty of rioting on Oct. 6 to 8, the jury Dec. 9 recommended mercy and acquitted one, following the trial, on charges of tearing up railway tracks, obstructing traffic and interfering with police. The case lasted four days.

The rioting, which occurred at Spaniard's Bay and Carbonear, near Harbor Grace, was largely due to discontent among the fishing villagers who have long been suffering from the acute period of unemployment. Refusal of some storekeepers to give goods in return for government "dole orders" presented by the villagers—due to the Government's being in arrears in dole payments—was the immediate cause of the outbreak.

Adoption at Once Of the Phonetic Alphabet Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12—Immediate adoption of the International Phonetic Alphabet through the reprinting of all English books was urged by Dr. Guy S. Lowman, research fellow in linguistics at Yale at the annual meeting of the Association of Teachers of English on Saturday.

"I should like to remind you that all people who have given the matter any attention realize that our spelling is 500 years out of date," Dr. Lowman declared, "and that it is hopelessly inadequate to express our living spoken language.

In explaining the new system, Dr. Lowman said: "If you take only pure vowels, without any diphthongs, or distinctions, as to long or short, and place them between the consonants 'p' and 't,' you get eight words, which actually exist: 'pit, pet, pat, part, pot, put, putt, pert.' Each vowel is a separate and independent sound from the vowel in any other of the eight words. Each vowel should be represented by a separate, independent, printed character in any scientific system of spelling."

The speaker, however, did not favor a standard pronunciation of English in America. "We might just as well have," he said, "a number of cultivated spoken pronunciations living along side by side in mutual toleration and employing a common literary language."

Australians Seek Wool Market Plan

Australian woolgrowers who aim to organize for coöperative marketing of their product "to protect and take the profits into the hands of the actual producer," have written to the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, for information as to "the scheme by which you were formed into a corporation" to that end.

The National is the marketing unit for wool, of the Federal Farm Board, and represents about 35,000 woolgrowers throughout the United States, that are grouped in coöperative organizations. It is financed to a great extent by the Treasury of the United States.

Officials of the National received a letter from Mr. R. J. Willcocks, Longreach, Queensland, Australia, saying that "middlemen take more than their share, leaving us doing the work and then giving us a return which is just a straight road to insolvency. The great obstacle to surmount is that the producers are financed and at present heavily involved and for this reason their financiers are the people whom a national corporation like yours would most harm. Naturally they are strongly antagonistic to any change which will harm their shareholders."

THEATRICAL 'REVIVAL' TO OPEN 5000 JOBS

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—A theatrical "road revival" program which would give employment to 2000 idle musicians and stage mechanics and 3000 actors and actresses was announced Dec. 6 by Stage, Inc. The company, recently organized by Mr. Harry Arthur, proposes to reopen 100 darkened motion picture houses throughout the country and present, 52 weeks a year, traveling, popular priced legitimate stage attractions. At least 20 of the theaters already have been selected.

The announcement stated that if the plan goes through, not only will actors, musicians and stage hands be given employment by the hundreds, but scenic studios will benefit and there will be a new market formed for the work of playwrights. The plan is to offer the theatrical attractions to the various theaters on a selective basis. There will be two performances a day, and each show will remain in a theater for periods varying from one day to one week.

CARNEGIE BACKS RESEARCH

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Appropriation of $1,581,194 for research in the year 1933 was authorized by trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington Dec. 9 at their annual meeting.

Washington Built It

Courtesy of George Washington Bicentennial Commission to The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MOVE TO FREE PHILIPPINES AT CRITICAL POINT

Prompt Action Expected in Both Houses With Veto Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—The question of Philippine independence—now the unfinished business before the Senate—is being considered more seriously than at almost any previous time in its long history. Prompt action by the Senate, following the House lead, is anticipated, with a presidential veto in case of passage a possibility.

On April 4, 1932, the Hare bill passed the House by the tremendous vote of 306 to 47, providing for limitation of imports and immigration from the islands for eight years, following which the United States would cede sovereignty. During the presidential campaign, Mr. Hoover at various times expressed opposition to the proposal, declaring that the islands must achieve economic independence before they are given political independence.

The Hawes-Cutting bill, now before the Senate, provides a longer delay before sovereignty is ceded. A 15-year probationary period is provided, and recent amendments offered to the bill reduce to 615,000 tons the amount of sugar that may be sent into the United States during this preliminary period. After independence the islands will have to face the same tariffs for their products which other countries now face.

Another amendment offered yesterday came from Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, giving the islanders another forecast of what they must face if their goal of independence is achieved. They will no longer be the protégé of their principal purchaser, but will find their market for sugar reduced, and—under the Bingham amendment—immigration from the islands will be barred from the United States. Recent Filipino immigration has been heavy on the Pacific coast.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York argued against independence, while Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, thought the probationary period too short. The size of the vote in the House, favoring independence indicates that a presidential veto may be overridden in that chamber if it comes.

GAUSS STRESSES NEED FOR IDEALISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12 — The great need of this country is more idealism, expressed through a social program, Dr. Christian Gauss, dean at Princeton University, said in an address here recently at the tenth anniversary dinner of the Philadelphia Federation of Women's Clubs and allied organizations.

One of the chief problems of the day, Dr. Gauss believes, it that of the disposal of the leisure which the tremendous increase in rate of production has brought. Along this line, it will be necessary to change the school system to reduce vocational training, in order to balance the destruction of trades by mechanical inventive progress. This newly acquired leisure must, then, be absorbed in a new ideal of service, Dr. Gauss said.

Historic School To Be Preserved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—A school built by George Washington in 1785 and still in operation by the public school system of Alexandria, Va., will be marked with a bronze plaque on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at ceremonies in which the United States Commissioner of Education, Mr. William John Cooper, and other officials will participate.

A nation-wide hookup will bring the event to school children throughout the United States. The history of old Alexandria Academy, as the school is known, for years was forgotten.

Recently the researches of the Washington Society of that city established beyond question that this is the very school which the first President, according to a letter to Jefferson, founded "for the education and support of poor children especially the descendants of those who have fallen in the defense of their counrty." Washington attended commencement exercises in this school and left it $4000 in his will. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a pupil in the school from 1818 to 1824.

Hitler Adds Post To Former Duties As Fascist Chief

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 12—Herr Adolf Hitler himself has taken over the post of organization leader in the National Socialist Party, resigned by Herr Gregor Strasser, who for six years has been the Fascist chief's right-hand man. The action is equivalent to recognition of the disagreement which is known to exist among Fascist lieutenants who disagreed with Herr Hitler's refusal to accept nothing less than a virtual dictatorship over Germany. In a curt note to the party, Herr Hitler announced that Herr Robert Ley, editor of a Fascist newspaper at Cologne, would be chief of staff in the organization.

Herr Hitler also promises to announce new general orders for carrying on Fascist work in line with his statement following the Nov. 6 election, which, it is recalled, emphasized no compromise with any government not directed by the Fascists themselves.

Disagreement with Herr Hitler's "all or nothing" policy is not confined to Herr Strasser. To offset the growing rumblings of the Fascists, the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag Deputies hasten to give Herr Hitler formal expressions of confidence. Capt. Ernest Roehm, commander of the storm troops, and Dr. Gottfried Feder, Fascist economic expert, whose names have been repeatedly linked with those opposing the Fascists' political intransigence, issued a statement of loyalty to Herr Hitler.

Bibliophiles Purchase Rare 'Firsts' Of Noted Authors at Bargain Prices

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Rare books at bargain counter prices featured the sale of the collection of first editions of Ida O. Fulsom of Boston, at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries here Dec. 6 and 7. Save for a few Dickens, Thackeray and Kipling items, prices were extremely low and representative of values approximating those which obtained before "boom times" gave an impetus to book collecting.

Even the most sought after items brought prices such as few collectors thought four years ago would ever obtain again. Typical of these was $100 for Stevenson's "A Child's Garden of Verses"; $410 for "The Pentland Rising," Stevenson's first book; $700 for one of 10 copies of "The Silverado Squatters" published in London in 1883 for copyright purposes; $110 for Kipling's "Letters of Marque," $105 for the two Jungle books and $85 for Stephens' "The Crock of Gold." Barrie's "The Little Minister" fetched only $240, "My Lady Nicotine," $85 and "A Window in Thrumis" $42.50.

Mr. Gabriel Wells got a fine copy of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair"—a first edition in the original parts, with original wrappers, uncut, for $400, a first "Pickwick" in original parts for $4400 and Kipling's "Echoes" for $2900. This was the presentation copy from Kipling to his Alma Mater and contained a manuscript poem by Kipling and a caricature of himself.

Mr. James F. Drake got some unpublished verses by Dickens for $1100 and Mr. Thomas F. Madden got Hardy's presentation copy of "The Dynast," inscribed to Swinburne, for which he paid $1500. Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach paid $1600 for the only known presentation copy in white wrappers of Kipling's "School Boy Lyrics," and Mrs. B. J. Beyer bought Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass" for $1250.

The entire sale realized $59,162.

Despite the low prices, some bookmen saw in the sale indications that rare books are "coming back" and will, in time, recover from the slump they are now in.

Research Asked To 'Invent' Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12—Scientific management in industry pertains not only to inventing and improving machinery and processing, but also to providing for the workers displaced by new machines and processes, Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, said at the annual meeting of the University of Pennsylvania Alumni Society of Engineers and Chemists here.

"Research and invention create new branches of manufacture that require the employment of large numbers of new workers," Dr. Weidlein said. "Since 1880 mechanical power has been multiplied five times in the United States. This development will continue. We shall have more power and more machinery as time goes on, but we shall also gain new industries to keep people profitably at work."

Scientific planning is necessary for the satisfactory functioning of industry, Dr. Weidlein said, and this sound planning, together with the accompanying industrial research and development, and the support of the human sciences, will bring about stability.

JUDGE SPEEDS UP COURT CASES IN CALIFORNIA

Trial Days Set and Calendar Appointments Are Not Postponed

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The tendency of lawyers to "let matters drag," has a great deal to do with congestion in our courts, Judge I. L. Harris, presiding justice of the Superior Court of San Francisco, declared in speaking before the section on administration of justice of the Commonwealth Club of California recently.

Judge Harris had been asked to explain how he had reduced the period between the filing of a case and its hearing to two months for court cases and four months for jury cases, whereas once it had taken over a year.

"To begin with," he declared, "the court, not the attorneys, must run the calendar. The average lawyer is too willing to grant stipulations. It gets to be a habit." He cautioned young lawyers to avoid such practices.

Under the plan inaugurated by Judge Harris, a case goes to trial on the day set, or it goes off the calendar and must await the next calling. He has made it a rule never to continue a case to a certain day, but either to try it on the day set or drop it from the calendar. This rule has speeded up procedure so that it has not been necessary to call in judges from outside the county, a practice which had been followed until the first of this year.

Judge Harris also described his new method of calling the juries. Instead of following the orthodox plan of summoning the whole panel of some 100 to 200 jurors, selecting the 50 or 75 required for the day's cases, and excusing the rest, the present plan is to estimate the number of cases that will come up and call only 25 jurors for each case.

These 25 jurors, he explained, are sent to the courtroom of the trial judge, and while only 12 are selected the remainder do not feel that their time is being wasted as their names have actually been taken from the box. Under the old method, the jurors resented the fact that more than half of them were excused without even their names being drawn, and they were constantly seeking to be excused from jury service, Judge Harris told the section.

As a further means of speeding up justice, he suggested that all accounting cases be submitted to a referee and that in mechanic's lien cases, the technical features be submitted to some qualified person, such as a former contractor, to be appointed by the court. His findings would be laid before the judge.

Device Evaluates Tones of Singers

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 12 (AP)—Documentary evidence that he speaks the truth may be offered by a person who says "I cannot sing the old songs."

The development of a new voice-recording instrument has been announced by the Peabody Institute here with the National Research Council and the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. Wilmer I. Bartholomew of the institution's department of research Dec. 8 said the machine is so sensitive it is possible to record vibrations occurring in one ten-thousandth part of a second.

"As a result of our investigation," Mr. Bartholomew said, "we have been able to establish the fact that good voices are invariably characterized by strong overtones at a frequency around 2900 vibrations per second.

"The investigation at the Peabody has been carried on over a period of three years with the aid of a photo-electric device which transforms sound waves into light waves and photographs them on a continuous strip of paper."

More than 1000 records have been taken of the voices of 40 persons at various pitches, various intensities and on several vowels.

Report Modestly Covers Rescues By Coast Guard

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A brief report Dec. 10 related in matter of fact words how the United States Coast Guard had saved or rescued from peril 5214 persons during the year ended last June 30.

Tersely, with few lines of praise for the personnel, Rear Admiral H. G. Hamlet gave statistics recounting the activities of his men from braving the freezing gales of Alaska and the iceberg-infested north Atlantic to more placid duties of regulating national and international yacht races.

To the men who faced hardships in emergencies, the coast guard commandant said he was pleased to express his "warmest appreciation and acknowledgment of their faithful labors and devotion to service."

Turning to law enforcement, Admiral Hamlet said, "The operations of the service in its law enforcement work for the prevention of smuggling of liquor into the United States from sea proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year and were accompanied by gratifying results when the difficulties and perplexities of the problem are considered.

The commandant said the service had boarded 102,268 vessels and examined their papers, reported 2358 vessels for law violations and assessed fines of $300,756.

PILGRIM TRUST AIDS OXFORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng. — The Pilgrim Trust contributed £14,115 toward the cost of preserving certain parts of Oxford in perpetuity. With this assistance, the Oxford Preservation Trust has been able to protect nearly 89,000 acres of land, including the famous slopes of Headington Hill, which form part of the view from Magdalen Bridge.

FRANCE SEEKS TRADE TREATY WITH CANADA

To Take Place of Old Agreement Which Lapsed This Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Negotiations are now under way in Paris for the conclusion of a new tariff agreement between France and Canada. Mr. C. H. Cahan, Canadian Secretary of State, arrived here recently and with Mr. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France, opened conversations on the subject with M. Julien Durand, French Minister of Commerce.

The treaty which had regulated trade between France and Canada since 1922 expired June 17 of this year, and was not renewed, chiefly because Canada wished to await the rseults of the British Empire Economic Conference at Ottawa.

Canada's exports to France, which for the first six months of this year attained a monthly average of about 60,000,000 francs, about $2,400,000, have fallen to only about 40,000,000 francs per month since the expiration of the treaty. Similarly French exports to Canada fell from more thn 16,000,000 francs monthly to approximately 10,000,000.

Many of the most important French luxury manufactures are among the 233 items on which preference is given by Canada to members of the British Empire.

What is being considered is an entirely new treaty. Canada would like to obtain most-favored-nation treatment, but France is now fighting shy of this clause, preferring instead to bargain specific concessions for specific advantages. It is thought that an agreement can be reached on this basis.

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James Caras	3	0	49	11	375
Erwin Rudolph	3	0	83	8	375
Pasquale Natalie	3	0	47	23	375
Andrew Ponzi	2	1	72	4	338
Bennie Allen	2	2	46	13	411
Frank Taberski	1	3	64	13	291
George Kelly	0	3	21	..	153
Walter Franklin	0	4	41	—	221
J. F. Mills	0	4	32	—	212

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 — Andrew Ponzi of Philadelphia, slipped out of the undefeated class yesterday, when he was defeated, largely through his own weakened play, by Bennie Allen, 125 to 85, in the only world's professional pocket billiard championship game scheduled. He scored a total of 108 balls, but his scratches reduced the total to 85 points, as he scratched three times in a row in the eighth, nineth and tenth innings, losing thereby 18 points, 16 for third successive scratch. Allen was also below standard, but managed to survive, after 20 innings. The score by innings:

Bennie Allen—0r 0s 0 15 14s 27 0x 0x 0s 0 0s 14x 35 3 3 2x 0 6 12—125. Innings—20. High run—35.

Andrew Ponzi—0 0x 2x 0s 7 5 0 0x 0x 0x (16 off) 0x 0 0s 16 0 0 0 25 1 50—85. Innings —20. High run—50. s—Safety. x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Erwin Rudolph of Cleveland, winner two years ago, continued to maintain his unbeaten record against strong opposition on Saturday, when he defeated Allen in the evening game. The battle was closely contested, with both players at their best, and Rudolph ran out his string in 16 innings, with an unfinished run of 29, to 75 for Allen.

Pasquale Natalie, of Chicago, also preserved his unbeaten record in the tourney in the afternoon game, against James F. Mills, of San Jose, in 23 innings, 125 to 36, and in the other afternoon game Frank Taberski, of Schenectady, also a former title holder, won his first game of the tourney from Walter Franklin, also of Kansas City, 125 to 21, in 12 innings ending with a burst of speed that gave him a final inning of 64 unfinished. The score by innings:

Erwin Rudolph—0s 8 0 14 7 0x 0x 0s 0x 4 25 27 14 0s 0s 29—125. Innings—16. High run—29.

Bennie Allen—0 3x 4 40 4 19 0x 0s 0x 0s 0s 1 0 0 0s 7—75. Innings—16. High run—40.

Pasquale Natalie—5 0s 8 44 2 0x 0s 0x 0s 5 7x 0x 7 5 0 11 0x 0x 0s 1 1 24 11—125. Innings—23. High run—44.

J. F. Mills—0 0 0s 1s 10 0 0x 0x 0s 0x 0x 0s 2 2 0x 0s 1 0x 0x 3 9 2 6—29. Innings—23. High run—10.

Frank Taberski—0 10x 0s 28 11x 0s 0s 0s 0s 9 5 64—125. Innings—12. High run—64.

Walter Franklin—4 0s 0s 2 0 1 0s 0s 0s 0s 14—21. Innings—11. High run—14. s—Safety x—Scratch. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Trojans Defeat Notre Dame, 13 to 0

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP)—Southern California outplayed Notre Dame for three periods and outsmarted the visitors all the way Saturday to win the annual football battle between the Trojans and Ramblers 13 to 0. A record crowd of 100,000 saw the home team win its nineteenth straight game and move a step closer to a second national championship in two years.

Southern California rode to victory on the flying feet of Irvine E. Warburton '35, a brilliant catch of a forward pass by Robert C. McNeish '34 and a series of well-placed quick kicks.

Warburton, little but fast, started his team on the road to the first score in the second period by returning a Notre Dame punt 39 yards to the visitors' 44-yard line. The little fellow dashed to the 30-yard line on the next play. Homer Griffith on fourth down, with the ball on the 31-yard line, tossed a pass to McNeish, who made a sensational catch over his head two yards from the goal line and stepped over.

A quick kick in the third period was fumbled by Chuck Jaskwhich, Bob Erskine recovering for the Trojans on Notre Dame's 26-yard line. Southern California moved on to a second touchdown by successive running plays. The home team used the quick-kick to advantage throughout the game, booting the ball over the head of the Notre Dame safety men and three times grounding it inside the visitors' five-yard line. Once the ball came to rest less than a yard from the goal.

SO. CALIFORNIA	NOTRE DAME
Sparling, le	re, Host, De Vore
Brown, lt	rt., Kurth, Roach
Rosenberg, Dye, lg	rg., Greeney, Pivarnik
Youel, Jogensen, c	c, Robinson, Alexander
Stevens, Tipton, Dye, rg	lg, Harris
Smith, rt	lt, Krause
Palmer, re	le, Kosky
Griffith, Warburton, Getz, qb	qb, Murphy, Jaskwhich, Vejar
Bright, McNeish, lhb	rhb, Lukats, Koken
Erskine, Clemans, rhb	lhb, Sheeketski, Brancheau
Clark, Griffith, fb	fb, Banas, Melinkovich, Leonard

Score — Southern California 13, Notre Dame 0. Touchdowns—McNeish, Griffith. Point-after-touchdown—Smith (placement). Referee—Herb Dana, Nebraska. Umpire—Bob Morris, Chicago. Head linesman—Tom Fitzpatrick, Utah. Field judge — Bruce Kirkpatrick, Occidental. Time—Four 15m. periods.

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	5	0	2	14	13	10
Duluth	4	0	2	14	9	8
St. Louis	4	0	4	17	16	8
St. Paul	2	0	7	16	23	4

RESULT DEC. 10

Duluth 4, Kansas City 1.

NEW GOALIE HELPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 12—Duluth defeated Kansas City, 4 to 1, in an American Hockey Association game here Saturday night. A new goalie, Tony Christello, performed in the nets for Duluth in place of the veteran, Verne Turner, who has been given his outright release.

ESPINOSA VS. WOOD IN FINAL

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 12 (AP) — Al R. Espinosa, veteran Akron (Ohio) professional, and Craig R. Wood of Deal, N. J., won their way to the final of the San Francisco national match play open golf tournament yesterday. Espinosa defeated Johnny McHugh of San Diego 3 and 2 in a 36-hole semifinal match, while Wood won over Willie Hunter of Los Angeles 1 up.

A. A. U. OF CANADA PICKS CROCKER

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (AP)—J. Howard Crocker of London, Ont., was unanimously elected president of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada Saturday.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

So. California 13, Notre Dame 0.
Washington 52, West Seattle A. C. 6.
South 7, North 6.

Break Agreeable To Both Groups

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Southern Conference and the new Southeastern Conference of Institutions, which withdrew from the parent body, completed their meetings here Saturday with both groups pleased with the quick and apparently harmonious split effected Friday.

Spokesmen of both organizations said the division, which has been opposed for several years, should be beneficial to all the colleges and that better administration of athletics could be had within the smaller and more compact groups.

Although leaders of each group emphasized the friendly regard for the other and the hope for the continuance of cordial athletic relations, there was a feeling among some Southern Conference members that the group which resigned had an eye on the commercial value of a compact body composed of several of the outstanding athletic teams, particularly football.

The break will necessitate separate athletic championship tournaments in the various sports for both organizations and may lead to a gradual lessening of competition between members of the two organizations.

The division along geographical lines leaves Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Virginia Military Institute, Washington and Lee, Maryland, North Carolina, Duke, North Carolina State, South Carolina and Clemson as Southern Conference members, with Georgia, Florida, Georgia Tech, Kentucky, Alabama, Auburn, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Vanderbilt, Sewanee, Tennessee, Tulane and Louisiana State forming the southeastern group.

Both organizations have committees at work on proposed changes in rules and regulations which will be advantageous under the new circumstances and these probably will be enacted at the Southern Conference meeting in Richmond, Jan. 12, and the southeastern meeting in Atlanta late in February. It was reported the Southern Conference planned a revision of its rules with an idea of making eligibility requirements higher. The southeastern will hold its next winter meeting at Baton Rouge, La.

Lockett Trophy To Philadelphia

Philadelphia carried off the Arthur H. Lockett Cup, emblematic of the intercity squash racquets championship, fought out annually by New York, Boston and Philadelphia, when the Quaker City group won a two-day competition over the week-end at the Harvard Club of Boston, defeating Boston, 6 to 1 on the second day and New York, winner of the first Lockett Cup in 1930, 6 to 1, on the opening day, Saturday.

On the second day of play Boston took the New York team into camp by 5 to 2, completing the round-robin.

William H. Rice of Boston was the only player to win from a Philadelphia representative on the second day defeating Kenneth Kennedy, 15—13, 9—15, 14—15, 15—9, 15—13. Kennedy also lost Philadelphia's only match on the opening day against a New York opponent, bowing to Nathaniel F. Glidden Jr., 10—15, 13—15, 15—10, 15—6, 15—9.

The Philadelphia team line-up was as follows: Neil J. Sullivan, Roy Coffin, Harold Custer, Brendan Walsh, Kenneth Kennedy, Stanley J. Pearson and Donald Strachan.

New York, winner of the first leg on the new cup last year, came on to Boston minus five of its first ranking players in the Metropolitan district. They are: J. Lawrence Pool, Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., W. Jay Iselin, George Debevoise and W. Palmer Dixon. George Debevoise was named captain of the team, but Ralph A. Powers, who made the trip, took his place.

SHORT HILLS CLUB TAKES FIRST PLACE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP
NEW JERSEY GROUP

	Rounds Matches W	L	W	L	P.C.
Short Hills Club	3	0	12	3	1.000
Montclair Athletic C.	2	1	7	8	.667
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	2	8	7	.333
Essex Club	0	3	3	12	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Short Hills Club took the lead yesterday when the third round of the New Jersey Group series of the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship was played, by defeating Montclair Athletic Club on the Short Hills courts, 4 to 1. Elizabeth Town & Country Club, playing on the Essex Club courts, was also victor over the home team, by a score of 4 to 1.

SHORT HILLS CLUB 4, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 1

H. T. Markwald Jr., Short Hills, defeated R. H. Sleicher, 17—14, 15—10.

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated G. F. Charahee, 15—3, 17—14.

E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated F. P. Stevenson, 15—4, 15—12.

G. A. Lewis, Short Hills, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—7, 17—15.

E. A. Clark, Short Hills, defeated E. V. L. Marshall, 15—11, 15—8.

ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY CLUB 4, ESSEX CLUB 1

Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth, defeated B. M. Shanley, 17—14, 15—12.

W. J. Mackey, Elizabeth, defeated Paul Scheerer, Essex, 15—6, 15—6.

J. H. Des Raismes, Elizabeth, defeated J. H. Scheerer, 15—10, 15—11.

H. E. Landis, Elizabeth, defeated Carl Good, 15—18, 18—7, 18—16.

F. B. Lawrence, Essex, won from Alan Church by default.

MRS. MOODY LOSES EXHIBITION

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—Playing her first tennis since her return from Europe, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody lost a two-set exhibition match to Elmer C. Griffin on the Heights Casino indoor courts Saturday. The scores were 6—4, 6—4. Mrs. Moody played well, but apparently did not "bear down" on her strokes.

U. S. POLO STARS FLY HOME

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 12 (AP)—Two of the North American polo players who won the championship of Chile Saturday, Winston F. C. Guest and J. S. Phipps, left for home by airplane yesterday, Jimmy Mills, who met with a mishap during Saturday's final game, was unable to fly and H. Phipps remained here with him.

ST. THOMAS RETAINS TITLE

MONTREAL, Dec. 12 (AP)—The intermediate football championship of Canada was settled here Saturday when St. Thomas (Ont.) Yellow Jackets retained the title by defeating Montreal Westwards 7 to 6. The game was played in cold weather and was closely fought throughout. St. Thomas trailed until the final quarter, when two single points gave it the edge.

COLLEGE FENCING RESULT

Yale 16, Hartford F. C. 5.

ALL OVERTIME HOCKEY GAMES

Rangers and Canadiens Win as Four Teams Play to Tie Scores

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE
AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	7	1	2	38	22	15
Chicago	4	4	4	31	34	12
Boston	5	1	4	39	23	11
Detroit	4	0	6	22	22	8
CANADIAN DIVISION						
Montreal	6	1	5	32	32	13
Toronto	5	3	3	19	20	13
Ottawa	5	1	5	26	25	11
N. Y. Americans	3	2	5	23	28	8
Canadiens	3	0	8	18	31	6

RESULTS DEC. 10

Canadiens 3, Ottawa 2, overtime.
Americans 2, Toronto 2, overtime.

RESULTS DEC. 11

Rangers 3, Boston 1, overtime.
Montreal 2, Chicago 2, overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—New York Rangers scored another National Hockey League victory over the Boston Bruins in an overtime battle with lots of roughness and many penalties yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden. The score was 3 to 1. Bill Cook scored almost at the start of the second period. Barry accounted for the tying goal on Clapper's rebound after Beattie had netted, but had his goal disallowed in the third session. Penalties kept the box filled in the overtime, and first Bill Cook scored on a pass from Boucher, and later Brennan got free and shot another goal with Johnson, Shore and Seibert all in the penalty box. The summary:

RANGERS	BOSTON
F. Cook, Siebert, Murdoch, Keeling, lw	rw, Clapper, Oliver, Lamb
Boucher, Somers, Voss, Murdoch, W. Cook, c	c, Stewart, Beattie, Chapman
W. Cook, Dillon, Keeling, Asmundson, rw	lw, Barry, Galbraith, Heximer, F. Jerwa
Johnson, Brennan, Seibert, id	rd, Shore, Owen, Burch, Clapper
Seibert, Heller, Brennan, Dillon, rd	ld, Hitchman, Owen, Galbraith
Aitkenhead, g	g, Thompson

Score—Rangers 3, Boston 1. Goals—W. Cook 2, Brennan for Rangers; Barry for Boston. Assists—Boucher for Rangers; Clapper for Boston. Referees—J. O. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 12—The local Maple Leafs went into a tie, temporarily at least, for the leadership of their group of the National Hockey League by playing a 2-all tie here with the New York Americans on Saturday night. The game was a close-checking affair and the visitors had a margin in the scoreless first period, but were outplayed slightly in the remaining three, the Leafs having a total of 44 shots to 28. Both the visitors' goals were scored by McVeigh on passes from Himes, one in the second period and the other in the overtime. The Leafs evened the score in the third and went ahead in the overtime, but the Americans scored the equalizer less than two minutes later. The summary:

MAPLE LEAFS	AMERICANS
Gracie, Jackson, Cotton, lw	rw, Patterson, Martin, Wasnie
Blair, Primeau, Darragh, c	c, Keating, Himes, Phillips
Doraty, Conacher, Bailey, rw	lw, Sheppard, McVeigh, Convey
Levinsky, Horner, ld	rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
Day, Clancy, rd	ld, Ayres, Brydge
Chabot, g	g, Forbes

Score—Maple Leafs 2, Americans 2. Goals—Conacher and Bailey for Maple Leafs; McVeigh 2 for Americans. Assists—Jackson, Day, Cotton and Darragh for Maple Leafs; Himes 2 for Americans. Referees—J. C. Smeaton and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods, and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 12—Canadiens scored their third victory of the season by defeating the Ottawa Senators, 3 to 2, but it took 10 minutes of overtime for the Frenchmen to turn back the visitors. The winners showed a decided improvement over any of their previous games at home, but they were still minus finish around the opposing goal and it was necessary for Morenz to score two goals to get the tying and winning points. G. Mantha scored the only goal of the first period on a pass from Giroux, while Touhey tied the count on a three-man rush in the second. H. Kilrea's pass to Finnigan gave the visitors the lead in the third but Morenz tied it up 27 seconds later on a pass from Gagnon He also scored the winning goal, a pass from Joliat, after 2m. 17s. of overtime. The summary:

CANADIENS	OTTAWA
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw	rw, Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Forslund
Morenz, Lepine, Larochelle, c	c, Weiland, Howe, Cox, Milks
Gagnon, Gaudreault, A. Giroux, rw	lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, McInenly
Burke, Leduc, ld	rd, Shields, Starr
S. Mantha, Carson, rd	ld, Smith, Bourgeault
Hainsworth, g	g, Beveridge

Score—Canadiens 3, Ottawa 2. Goals—Morenz 2, G. Mantha for Canadiens. Touhey and Finnigan for Ottawa. Assists—A. Giroux, Gagnon and Joliat for Canadiens; Howe, Forslund and H. Kilrea for Ottawa. Referees—A. H. Duncan and M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—Another tie was played at the Stadium here last night by the Chicago Black Hawks, facing the Montreal Maroons, in a National Hockey League game. The score was 2 to 2 after 10 minutes of overtime. Some 9000 people turned out. The play was fast only in spots. The mid-rink defense of the Maroons, which seemed at times almost impenetrable, slowed up the Hawks. Smith started the scoring in the first period. Graham tied it up when less than a minute of the period remained.

CHICAGO	MONTREAL
Thompson, Ripley, McFadyen, lw	rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Holmes, Romnes, Cook, c	c, Smith, Plaxton, Haynes
Couture, March, Jenkins, rw	lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Abel, Bostrom, ld	rd, Wentworth, Wilcox
Graham, Coulter, rd	ld, Conacher, Bellemer
Gardiner, g	g, Walsh

Score—Chicago Black Hawks 2, Montreal Maroons 2. Goals—Graham and Ripley for Chicago; Smith and Brydson for Montreal. Assists—Ripley, Romnes, Abel for Chicago; Trottier, Northcott, Plaxton for Montreal. Referees—R. W. Hewitson, Toronto, and G. N. Goodman, London. Time—Three 20m. and 10m.

VETERAN NOBLE RELEASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 12—E. Reginald Noble, veteran defenseman of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, has been given his unconditional release, it was announced here yesterday by Manager Jack Adams. Noble, who a few weeks ago started his sixteenth professional hockey season, was the oldest player in point of service in the National League. He was purchased in 1927 by Detroit from the Montreal Maroons for $7500 and was an outstanding player with Detroit for five years. He started his professional hockey with the old Toronto club of the National Hockey League in 1916-17 as a left winger.

Wolf Advances To Third Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club, the United States champion, made a brilliant début in the Princeton Club invitation squash tennis tournament on Saturday, when he defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, in short order, 15—1, 15—3, in the second round, having drawn a bye.

Gavin Brackenridge of the home club also displayed fine squash in going through two rounds in succession, defeating C. R. Ince, Columbia University Club, and William E. Coyle, Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, in straight games. He disposed of Ince, now No. 5 on the unbeaten Columbia University Club team, 17—15, 15—4; and then went on to dispose of the Montclair youth, 15—4, 17—14.

The balance of the second round will be completed, and the 16 survivors will meet in the third round this afternoon. The summary:

PRINCETON CLUB INVITATION TOURNAMENT—FIRST ROUND

Gavin Brackenridge, Princeton Club, defeated C. R. Ince, Columbia University Club, 17—15, 15—4.

SECOND ROUND

H. F. Wolf, New York Athletic Club, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—1, 15—3.

Milton Baron, Fraternity Club, defeated Frank C. Hart, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—6.

R. Mason Kirkland, Fraternity Club, defeated Hunt T. Markwald Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—8, 17—14.

Barnwell Elliott, New York Athletic Club, defeated Lester A. Strasser, Fraternity Club, 15—12, 15—7.

F. Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated Ludlow Vandeventer, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, 13—15, 15—12, 15—13.

Philip T. Moore, Columbia University Club, defeated Harvey A. Mayer, City Athletic Club, 15—8, 15—7.

Brackenridge defeated William E. Coyle, Fraternity Club, 15—4, 17—14.

Frank A. Sleverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated J. B. Quincy Jr., Yale Club, 15—11, 15—15, 15—8.

Patrick J. Cohalan, New York Athletic Club, defeated Harold Ablowich, City Athletic Club, 15—7, 15—6.

Leonard S. Green, Fraternity Club, defeated William P. Hoffman, Bayside Tennis Club, 15—3, 15—8.

PLAY IN CLASS C GETS UNDER WAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The Westchester County groups in the metropolitan squash racquets team championships started their Class C series yesterday in two divisions, the Hudson River clubs, and the Long Island Sound contingent.

In the first, Racquet & Swimming Club of Ardsley defeated Bronxville Field Club, at Bronxville, 3 matches to 2, and Sleepy Hollow Country Club defeated the West Point Officers Club, also 3 to 2, on its own courts.

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS—CLASS C TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP—GROUP ONE

RACQUET & SWIMMING CLUB OF ARDSLEY 3, BRONXVILLE FIELD CLUB 2

W. A. Bostwick, Bronxville, defeated Stuart Stevenson, 15—13, 15—18, 15—13, 18—16.

Fred Moore, Ardsley, defeated G. P. Hawkins, 10—15, 15—7, 4—15, 15—11, 18—17.

J. F. Whitbeck, Bronxville, defeated P. W. Kinney, 15—13, 15—6, 16—16.

P. B. Sherman, Ardsley, defeated Victor Hockmeyer, 18—14, 13—15, 15—12, 18—14.

Fred Carter, Ardsley, defeated W. H. Putnam, 15—10, 8—15, 8—15, 15—13, 15—11.

SLEEPY HOLLOW COUNTRY CLUB 3, WEST POINT OFFICERS CLUB 2

Lieut J. A. Cranston, West Point, defeated Thomas Carter, 15—9, 15—8, 15—11.

Parker Wilson, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Lieut. S. L. Ankenbrand, 15—11, 15—11, 17—14.

E. A. Matthiessen, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Lieut. F. W. Farrell, 15—9, 6—15, 15—12, 18—15.

Lieut. J. W. Moreland, West Point, defeated D. K. Luke, 18—16, 15—6, 14—18, 18—16.

Paul O'Brien, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Lieut. W. M. Miley, 15—6, 11—15, 15—10, 15—11.

GROUP TWO

FIELD CLUB OF GREENWICH 3, APAWAMIS CLUB 2

C. F. Lukin, Apawamis, defeated Brewster Righter, 7—15, 12—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—12.

Clement Cleveland 3d, Greenwich, defeated E. W. Black, 15—10, 15—8, 16—18, 15—11.

M. C. Bacon, Greenwich, defeated R. Cluett 3d, 7—15, 15—7, 15—8, 16—13, 18—16.

G. Shaw, Apawamis, defeated A. M. Parley, 15—10, 15—3, 16—8.

R. Wittmer, Greenwich, defeated E. C. Siddall, 15—10, 18—17, 12—15, 15—9.

NATIONAL PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE STANDING

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Chicago Bears	6	3	1	117	44	.857
Portsmouth	6	4	1	118	62	.857
Green Bay	10	1	3	145	63	.769
Boston	4	2	4	55	79	.500
New York	4	2	6	80	100	.400
Brooklyn	3	0	9	63	124	.250
Chicago Cardinals	2	2	6	72	80	.250
Stapleton	2	3	7	64	160	.222

RESULT DEC. 11

Chicago Bears 9, Green Bay 0.

BEARS TIE FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (AP)—Battling in a snowstorm, the Chicago Bears yesterday capitalized on fumbles and penalties on the part of the Green Bay Packers, National Professional Football League champions of last year, to defeat the Wisconsin team, 9 to 0, and go into a tie with Portsmouth for the championship. Portsmouth and the Bears meet here next Sunday to play off the tie. The scoring came in the final quarter as both teams squinted to spot the ball on the snow-white field. Swirls of snow at times obscured plays. Miller, Bear center, took the ball on a Packer fumble, and Nagurski led plunges to carry it to the five-yard line. Two trys at the line failed to gain for the Bears and on the fourth down Paul Engebretsen backed up and place-kicked from the 13-yard line. In desperation the Packers resorted to a passing attack that failed. The Bear touchdown came later in the period when the elusive Nagurski ran 56 yards through the field. Red Grange missed the try for the extra point.

BIGELOW DEFEATS FITCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 12—The metropolitan veteran squash racquets championship got under way in real earnest on Saturday, when three of the contests reached the semifinal round. The Harvard Club maintained its record of efficiency even among the older players when C. O. Wellington, encountering William M. Fischer, that veteran tennis star, and chairman of the ranking committee in that sport, defeated the Bronxville player in straight games, 15—9, 15—10, 15—5. Edwin H. Bigelow, secretary of the association, and the favorite for the title, disposed of his clubmate and doubles partner, Littleton H. Fitch, both of Heights Casino, 15—4, 15—9, 16—14; both of these matches being in the upper half, while J. C. Rochester of the Downtown Athletic Club, an oldtime squash tennis star, encountered Merle Johnson, who was also famous in past years in squash tennis, and defeated him by a score of 15—6, 15—7, 15—9. Wellington and Bigelow will play their semifinal match on Tuesday, but the other semifinal will have to wait until the third quarter, not yet under way, is cleared up next week.

ROCKNE TROPHY TO MICHIGAN

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 12 (AP)—Although Southern California's Trojans defeated Notre Dame Saturday to finish their regular season undefeated and untied, the University of Michigan Saturday night was declared winner of the Knute K. Rockne memorial trophy, symbolic of the national football championship, under the Dickinson rating system. Southern California won one more game than the Wolverines, but Professor Frank G. Dickinson of the University of Illinois, originator of the system, said Michigan outranked the Trojans, because of the superiority of middlewestern football in intersectional games.

CANADIAN RUGBY SEASON HAS ENDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 12 — The Canadian Rugby season was concluded on Saturday when the finals for the Canadian intermediate and junior championships were played. In the former, at Montreal, St. Thomas, Ontario champions and 1931 Canadian titleholders, defeated Westwards of Montreal by 7 to 6, to be the only repeaters from last year. In the junior final at Toronto, University of Toronto defeated Moosejaw Maroons, western Canada's representatives, by 8 to 6.

Hamilton Tigers succeeded Montreal as interprovincial and Canadian senior champions, while University of Toronto took the senior college honors, won last year by Western Ontario. Sarnia repeated in the senior Ontario, but was eliminated by Hamilton in the Canadian series along with Toronto University. Regina won the Western Canada senior again this year, but was once again defeated by Hamilton.

In the intermediate leagues, St. Thomas was the only team to retain last year's title. It won the Ontario series and then defeated Ontario Agricultural College, intercollegiate winners, before meeting Westwards.

In the junior, Malvern Grads won the Ontario title, but lost to Toronto University, who in turn defeated Montreal, Quebec champions, and Moosejaw.

In both the finals on Saturday, the losers tossed away chances of victory by refusing to kick for single points. Moosejaw was rather unfortunate. Last year it lost the final by one point and on Saturday lost by two. On the last play of the first half the Westerners were detected holding along the line and when the play was staged again Toronto went over for a touchdown.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	6	3	2	39	22	15
London	5	4	2	19	13	14
Buffalo	5	2	4	20	16	12
Detroit	5	1	6	21	18	11
Windsor	3	3	4	17	26	9
Cleveland	1	2	9	26	47	4

RESULTS DEC. 10

Windsor 2, Cleveland 1.
Syracuse 3, Buffalo 3, overtime.

RESULTS DEC. 11

Detroit 2, London 0.
Syracuse 6, Cleveland 4.

OLYMPICS DEFEAT LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 12—London Tecumsehs were unable to halt the recent winning march of Detroit Olympics here last night. Playing-Manager George Hay was the outstanding performer as Olympics gained a 2-to-0 victory. He scored both goals. It was the third shutout for the Olympics in less than a week and placed them within one point of third place in the International Hockey League. Bob Davis, formerly of Fort William Amateurs, and Duluth Hornets of the American League, and Johnny Gallagher, late of Montreal Maroons, made their début with the Detroit team.

WINDSOR ENDS LOSING STREAK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 12—Windsor Bulldogs came out of a losing streak here Saturday night to defeat Cleveland Indians 2 to 1. It was the first victory for the Bulldogs since Nov. 25 and the third of the season. Jack Arbour and Desmond Roche scored for the visitors. Alex Gray scored for Cleveland. Clarence "Moose" Jamieson, veteran former Cleveland amateur player, made his début as referee.

SYRACUSE HOLDS BUFFALO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT ERIE, Ont., Dec. 12—Syracuse Stars held Buffalo Bisons to a 3-to-3 overtime tie in a hard-checking International Hockey League game here Saturday night and the visitors increased their leadership margin over London to two points.

STARS OUTSCORE INDIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 12—Cleveland Indians, tail-enders of the International Hockey League, lost their ninth game of the season as they bowed to the league-leading Syracuse Stars here last night by a score of 6 to 4. It was a wide-open hockey contest in which the Stars were forced to come from behind in the second period to overcome an early Cleveland lead.

CARNEGIE TECH COACH RESIGNS

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 12 (AP)—Robert N. Waddell, head football coach at Carnegie Tech for 7 seasons, announced his resignation last night. His resignation was accepted with regret by Clarence B. Overend, graduate manager of athletics, who praised Waddell's work. A successor is expected to be named by the athletic council next week. Waddell's move did not come as a surprise. He indicated to friends as long as a year ago that he was thinking of retiring as football coach to devote more time to his business interests.

McGILL TAKES FIRST GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 12—McGill University defeated University of Toronto by 3 to 2 in the first of the home-and-home game series for the Canadian intercollegiate water polo title here on Saturday. The game was fast and close all the way, the winners having to come from behind to win. After a scoreless first quarter Stein scored for McGill, but Davey put the visitor's on even terms before half time. Ross sent them in front, but Freeman tallied the tying goal in the third period and added the winning counter in the fourth period.

CUMMINGS CHOSEN AT TEXAS A. & M.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLLEGE STATION, Texas, Dec. 12—C. M. Cummings '34, tackle and end, was chosen to captain the 1933 Texas A. & M. College football team by members of the 1932 eleven at a banquet here last week. Cummings was also voted by teammates to have been the most valuable player to the Aggie eleven during the past season. The Aggie end and tackle succeeds J. W. Aston '33, fullback, as captain.

MITCHELL IS SUSPENDED

WINDSOR, Ont. Dec. 12 (AP)—Herb Mitchell, manager of the Windsor Bulldogs of the International Hockey League, today said he had been suspended but not dismissed as manager. Mitchell said he and the directors planned a meeting today to discuss their differences. John D. Chick, a director, handled the club in its game at Cleveland Saturday night.

VINES AND GLEDHILL WIN

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 12 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill today defeated John W. Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison Jr., 10—8, 6—4, 7—5, in the all-American finals of the Victoria doubles tennis championship. Vines was defeated for the singles title Saturday by John C. (Jack) Crawford, ranking Australian.

OXFORD HARRIERS SCORE

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP)—Oxford defeated Cambridge Saturday in the annual inter-varsity cross-country race, finishing all five of its men for a perfect score of 15 before a single Cantab runner crossed the finish line. Two Oxford runners, Loveloek of New Zealand and O. J. Mabey, finished the 7½-mile course in a dead heat for first place in 42m. 38s.

DUST STORM HALTS CRICKET

WAGGA WAGGA, N. S. W., Dec. 12 (AP)—A dust storm today prematurely ended an exhibition cricket match between England's test team, the Marylebone Cricket Club, and a team representing the southern districts of New South Wales. The match was drawn. The scores were: M. C. C. 313; New South Wales 288 and 66 for 7 wickets.

TUFTS ELECTS McGONAGLE

MEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 12 (AP)—John T. McGonagle '34 of Woburn has been elected captain of the 1933 Tufts College varsity football team. He is a tackle and the fifth lineman to be so honored in as many years.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Bowdoin 46, M. I. T. 36.
Yale Alumni 43, Yale 39.

Cubs Undisputed League Leaders

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	7	3	1	33	19	16
Philadelphia	6	2	3	32	18	14
Springfield	4	2	5	23	34	10
Providence	4	0	7	25	27	8
New Haven	3	2	5	17	24	8
Quebec	3	2	6	15	28	8

RESULT DEC. 10

Boston 6, Providence 1.
Springfield 3, Philadelphia 1.

RESULT DEC. 11

Springfield 3, New Haven 2, overtime.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 12 (AP)—New Haven and Springfield, fighting to break a tie for third place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing, battled to a scoreless tie here last night. It was the first scoreless tie played in the league this season. The playing of the

ALL DRY FORCES ASKED TO MERGE AGAINST REPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

sading organization of the early temperance days.

The resolution to initiate the invitation for the conference was presented by Dr. A. J. Barton of Wilmington, N. C., chairman of the executive committee of the league and president of the National Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment. The resolution adopted said the February meeting would be designed to "call out and mobilize the dry sentiment of America, and to defeat the movement for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and the modification of the Volstead Act, and otherwise to promote the cause of prohibition."

All in Sympathy Invited

Invitations to participate will be sent to churches, church and temperance bodies, social service and civic clubs, and other bodies in sympathy with the purposes of the conference. The executive committee of the league has been charged with responsibility of perfecting all plans and details for calling the February conference.

The concluding day of the convention consisted of a morning conference for superintendents and workers, a luncheon for state superintendents, a mass meeting in the afternoon and the final banquet. At all these sessions speakers emphasized the determination of the league to resist any change in the nation's dry laws and summoned all loyal drys to the defense.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, national president of the W. C. T. U., at the mass meeting, expressed her firm conviction that prohibition continues to be the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic.

Referring to the wet demands for beer, and for either repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment or revision she said it was the judgment of her organization that "the adoption of any one of these measures would increase the problems of enforcement, result in a flood of liquor distributed through widespread advertisement and open the way for the ultimate return of the liquor traffic in all its hideousness."

Blames Violaters, Not Laws

Mrs. Boole charged that responsibility for violation of existing dry laws rests with the violators and not with the laws, and added she had no reason to believe the law breakers would be any more willing to abide by the restrictions which would have to be incorporated in any of the proposed changes in existing laws.

Mr. Edwin B. Dunford, attorney for the league, speaking at the same session, pointed out that the repeal of state and local option liquor control laws in many parts of the country means that if national prohibition were abolished no one would "know how liquor would be dispensed or controlled in his own state, city precinct or ward.

"In many sections," he said, "the legalized liquor traffic, accompanied by the saloon, would reappear. The desire for private profit would cause brewers and distillers to once again flood our press with advertising material and a press which is now largely wet in sympathy might become subservient to the liquor interests. The liquor traffic, in order to protect itself from the demand for prohibition and restrictions, would combine in vast trade organizations and enter politics, seeking to control legislation and influence government."

CHURCHES TO BUILD HALL AT CHICAGO FAIR

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—With ceremonies that brought together various denominations and races of Chicago, ground was broken yesterday for a Hall of Religion at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago's 1933 World's Fair. A group of distinguished clergymen and laymen of Christian and Jewish faiths directed the ceremony.

The building to be erected is modernistic in design yet is intended to possess "an ecclesiastical atmosphere," according to the announcement. Stained glass windows and a tower are to suggest the church. The structure will be 400 feet long and consist of two rectangular elements joined at an angle.

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Music

Lily Pons

Mme. Lily Pons returned to Symphony Hall for a song recital yesterday afternoon. She was assisted by Mr. Georges Laurent, flutist, and Mr. Giuseppe Bamboschek, accompanist. Not the least interesting feature of the occasion was the fact that the hall was packed as it has not been in what seems a long time for a musical event; all available space on the platform was occupied, and the side aisles were filled with standees. This, too, without benefit of the social cachet which marked her first appearance here. Evidently, the public of Boston is still able to see and hear those artists whom it really wants to see and hear.

Mme. Pons's program yesterday held more than usual interest for an affair of this sort. True, it contained "Se tu m'ami," "Non so più," the Bell Song from "Lakmé" and the Mad Scene from "Lucia." But it contained also such unhackneyed items as the "Sweet Bird" from Handel's "Il Pensieroso," Pamina's aria from "The Magic Flute," and a seldom heard song from Wagner's early days in Paris, "Dormi fanciullo," the chief interest of which lay in its unfamiliarity.

In general, Mme. Pons confirmed the impression made by her first appearance, except that there was a tendency occasionally yesterday to flat which had not been apparent then. She remains remarkable, however, for the purity and suppleness of her light voice, for the evenness of her scale, for the precision of her coloratura execution and for her musicianship; as also for a personal charm which is no hindrance to her success. Again yesterday we were impressed by her ability to give fully as much pleasure in lyric pieces as in displayful.

Mme. Pons deserves much credit for calling to her aid a flutist of the musical stature of Mr. Laurent, first flutist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, who contributed, besides obbligatos, a solo "Concertino" of Mlle. Chaminade's, more remarkable for the playing than for itself. Mr. Bamboschek also should have a word for his unobtrusive accompaniments.

L. A. S.

William Lawrence

Yesterday afternoon in the Repertory Theater, Mr. William Lawrence, tenor, gave a recital of lieder to the excellent accompaniments of Mr. Lawrence Brown. Mr. Lawrence placed upon his program songs which ranged from Handel's "Where'er You Walk" and "Come and Trip It," through Monsigny's "O Ma Tendre Musette," "Que ne suis-je Fougere" by Pergolesi and a pair of songs by Wekerlin, to songs by Roger Quilter, Manuel de Falla and Geni Sadero, with the inevitable group of spirituals to complete the program. To add variety, Mr. Lawrence included his two piano arrangement of his orchestral piece, "Bambara," a Rhapsodie Africaine, played by himself and Mr. Brown.

Known to Boston audiences as the efficient accompanist to Mr. Roland Hayes, Mr. Lawrence now comes forth as a singer in his own right, revealing a voice of unsuspected lyricism. It is a voice of sweetness and purity, and upon occasion offers head tones both high and of charming quality, while the tones of the middle and lower register are of equal worth. Unfortunately, Mr. Lawrence has not as yet found the method of tone production which will allow him to utilize in full measure the resources of his instrument. There is an unhappy tendency to keep the tone in the throat instead of allowing it to flow freely, and while top notes are usually clear, they are also forced. It would seem that it is now the task of this singer, whose natural resources are many, to develop his voice to the point where a more diversified interpretation may result, for as yet he does not reveal the richer hues of tonal color in his singing. An audience of excellent size gave him warm applause and recalled him for encores.

G. M. S.

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THE HAWAII LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION

Left to Right—JUDGE A. G. M. ROBERTSON, Former Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court; WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, Former Governor; GOV. LAWRENCE M. JUDD; JOHN H. WILSON, Democratic National Committeeman for Hawaii and Former Mayor of Honolulu, and JUDGE JAMES L. COKE, Also a Former Chief Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court.

HAWAII READY TO DEFEND ITS LEGAL RIGHTS

Commission Sues That Territorial Status Be Kept Intact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—The Hawaii Legislative Commission, consisting of Gov. Lawrence M. Judd and four of the territory's elder statesmen, is prepared to defend Hawaii's present form of government in Congress in January when hearings on bills proposing governmental changes here are to be held.

The position of the commission is that the Bingham and Williams bills would change the government of Hawaii so as to destroy the position of the territory as an integral part of the United States and that its present status was guaranteed when as an independent republic it voluntarily became a part of the United States.

The viewpoint of the commission is set forth in the following statement in part issued by Governor Judd:

"Hawaii became a part of the United States with the understanding that it would be accorded a civil government and given rights and privileges similar to those accorded other territories of the United States, entitled to a large measure of self-government.

"Notwithstanding this fact bills have been introduced into Congress which would abrogate rights of Hawaii long recognized by the Federal Government.

"It contemplates changes in the form of government that would destroy the position of Hawaii as a territory and an integral part of the United States.

"Hawaii has no quarrel with anyone. It takes pride in its capacity for self-government. It believes and is prepared to demonstrate, if called upon by Congress to do so, that the abandonment of the principles on which the present Government of the territory is based is unnecessary and unwise.

"It believes that the conditions which prompted a federal investigation of the territory this spring and the consequent introduction of legislation into Congress to drastically modify responsibility for government in the islands have been corrected by action of the territorial legislature.

"The Territory of Hawaii has emerged from the difficult situation which prompted the federal investigation and the introduction of bills now pending in Congress, in a stronger position than ever before and is fully capable of fulfilling the highest expectations of its own people and of the Federal Government.

"The people of Hawaii do not believe there can be any justification for denying them a continuation of all the rights of an American territory, the fullest measure of self-government."

High Gas Tax Cuts Into Motor Trade

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 12—Golden tax eggs gathered from gasoline filling stations are growing fewer, because the geese that laid them are getting discouraged, according to the National Association of Finance Companies. A nation-wide survey by the association shows that the decline in automobile registrations is sharpest in the four states in which a tax of 6 cents a gallon is levied.

"Gas taxes," said the report made by Mr. C. C. Hanch, general manager of the association, "seemed in times of prosperity to have no apparent effect on the registration of motor vehicles. Since the end of 1929, however, gas taxes have definitely checked the use of automobiles and motortrucks in every State in the Union."

"In the five states where a 2-cent tax prevails," said Mr. Hanch, "our figures show that registrations, which increased rapidly from 1926 to 1929, made only a slight increase in the two years following. In 11 states where a 3-cent tax law is in operation, registrations stopped their advance in 1930 and declined in 1931. In the 17 states levying a 4-cent tax the falling off is more decided. The decline, beginning in 1930 in the 5-cent gas tax states, was even more precipitate in 1931, while in the four states where the tax is 6 cents, registrations last year were only about 87 per cent of those in 1929."

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1360kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, direction Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, auspices Christian Science Churches and Societies of Colorado, direction Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m, auspices Committee on Publication for Northern California.

NEW BRUNSWICK PIKE-POLE HERO LOST TO MILLS

Logging Revives, but Cant-Hook Men Will Not Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—The "White-water boys," who herded the lumber on logging streams, are passing: the conditions in which they flourished have already passed. There will be a revival of the "long lumber" industry in New Brunswick this coming winter, encouraged by a reduction of 50 per cent in "stumpage" (tax on cut timber)—but this will not revive the activities of the white-water boys, as such.

Spurred by the Government's act of cutting its charge for revenue from public lands by half, the lumbermen, the big "operators" in the woods, have promised to do their best to fell and saw as much as 100,000,000 of running boardfeet of spruce and hemlock, quite aside from their operations in hardwoods and pulpwood. The Government wants employment for the people of the country, busy logging camps and buzzing sawmills; and by its generous reduction in stumpage it has given the lumbermen that which all concerned believe to be a fighting chance against Norway and Denmark in the English market.

In quality, New Brunswick spruce leads the spruce of the world. It grows tough, but at the same time it grows fast and straight. The climate and soils, especially of the high inland watersheds, are just right for it. And so, in spite of the wasteful methods of past logging operations, and of forest fires, the Province is still thick with the world's best spruce. But the white-water boys, coming with the first and the second periods of the lumbering industry, will not be recalled from obscurity by the coming winter's "cut" of 100,000,000 feet; for railroads and portable sawmills have done away with the conditions in which they flourished through hard and romantic generations.

Herding the Logs

In the first period of the industry, when pine was the pride and wealth of the province and the ships of the Royal Navy were sparred from the valley of the St. John—not to mention the side-hills of the Miramichi, the Nashwaak, the Tobique—railways did not exist in New Brunswick, and swift waters carried the great logs down to the ships which carried them across the Atlantic. In the best days of the second period of the industry, when the great pines were gone, together with the Royal Navy's pressing need of spars, and spruce was king, the railways of the Province were few and short and water was still the only means of transporting the logs to the sawmills. By streams and rivers narrow and swift and crooked, wide and deep and straight, the ponderous logs were herded to the hungry saws; and the white-water boys were the lads who did the herding.

A few of the smaller sawmills were situated on secondary rivers, in, or within a day's "drive" of, white-water country; but most of them were on the big rivers, the St. John and the Miramichi; and the biggest and best of them were in the seaports at the mouths of the big rivers. These were the conditions under which the white-water boys played their romantic and dangerous parts and made picturesque history and inspired amazing legends. These are the conditions that are gone, never to return, no matter how busy the lumbermen and the loggers. For the work of the big far-away mills is now done by portable mills; now the ripping saws go to the logs in the woods, and the manufactured deals and boards are carried away by rail. As it is with the spruce, so it is with the cedar.

Heroes of Pike-Pole

Yet it seems only yesterday to some of us that every spring filled all our sloshing brooks and flooded rivers with brown and red and gray logs of spruce and hemlock and cedar for ripping and slicing in hundreds of riverside and harbor-side mills, and lean brown men with pike-poles and cant-hooks in their hands and spikes in the soles of their boots "drove stream" and "sacked" and boomed and rafted from the first run of ice until midsummer. Those lean brown men were the white-water boys.

They are few now, those heroes of pike-pole and peevy, of plunging timbers and bursting jams. The big mills on the big rivers and the harbor-sides are empty, silent, falling to decay. The booms great and lesser, flat and round, by which the logs were controlled in the quieter waters and collected for rafting, lie rotting among riverside willows and alders, or are vanished utterly. And the boom-houses, wherein massive cooks from the logging camps continued to bake the best beans and gingerbread in the world—where are they? Gone, junked, like the white-water boys for whom they used to cook. Even the cedar-blocks, refuse of the single-mills, are gone, vanished as completely as the birch-bark canoe. Now the camper explores sandbar and mudbank and tangled thicket in vain for cedar-blocks for his fire.

The portable sawmill, practical and unlovely, has turned and fastened down forever a romantic page of New Brunswick's river history.

PATEK, POLISH AMBASSADOR

WARSAW, Poland, Dec. 12 (AP)—Mr. Stanislas Patek, Polish Minister at Moscow, has been appointed Ambassador to the United States, it was announced Dec. 9. He will be succeeded at Moscow by Mr. Julius Lukasiewicz, at present Minister to Austria. It was rumored that Mr. Tytus Filipowicz, present Ambassador to the United States, would become Ambassador to Japan.

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'Van Roosevelt, the Explorer,' One of Gridiron Club's Stars

Dickers With 'Chief Curry' and His 'Injuns' for Manhattan—No Assets, No Bids at G. O. P. Auction—President Hoover Gets Bronze Gridiron

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—All in good fun, the Gridiron Club Saturday night put officialdom upon the rack of its satirical skits, rehashing political history in a manner well calculated to make official ears burn.

Remembering November, however, the weight of their humor fell more heavily on the incoming Roosevelt Administration than upon President Hoover who was present.

Portrayed was the landing of the great explorer, Franklin Van Roosevelt, come to buy from Chief Curry and his Indians the Island of Manhattan and "anything else he could get." He got the whole country, after promising to give the chief "repeal" and exhibiting a bottle of "firewater."

Followed an auction of the effects of "the late Republican Party," conducted in impersonation by Charles D. Hilles of New York and Postmaster-General Brown. There being neither bidders nor assets to sell, they departed with the auctioneering flag and bell.

There was the famous "mellowdrama," "Away Down South," with Uncle Garner forbidden by Dr. Farley to use his voice.

The newspapermen actors presented "The Merchant of Venice" as "one of the first plays on debt cancellation ever written by an Englishman." Opening in "pound-of-flesh tone" Uncle Shylock wound up in a generous mood, admitting he was "only chasing rainbows."

President Hoover, guest of honor, spoke, and so did Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, but the gridiron rule is "no reporters," so what they said is not being told. The gridironers presented Mr. Hoover with a large bronze gridiron.

For the President's benefit a quartet sang: "In our streets green grass will grow," a song which recalled a certain speech of the late campaign.

Other memories of defeat appeared in "the retreat from Moscow" with Generals Smoot and Fess surrounded by a tattered remainder as reports arrived from "Corporal Coolidge" and others, each one sadder and funnier than the last. In the end Field Marshal Watson sang:

"Seven-cent cotton, thirty-cent wheat,
How in the world can a poor man eat
.....
"No use talkin', any man's beat,
With seven-cent cotton and thirty-cent wheat."

Also the intelligence officer, Everett Sanders, was pulled out from under a bush to explain that "I was wrong a hundred per cent, and I don't mean ninety-nine." But up popped Ogden L. Mills to bid the discouraged comrades look on him and fill their breasts with hope for 1936.

There was much, much more, almost enough to get a little fun poked at every one of the 400 guests there. Charles G. Ross of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch was elected president for the coming year. Mr. James L. Wright of the Buffalo Evening News, vice-president, and Mr. J. Fred Essary of the Baltimore Sun was re-elected treasurer. Mr. J. Harry Cunningham of Washington was re-elected secretary.

CONSTITUTION BEING REVISED

LISBON, Port., Dec. 12 (AP)—The Government is at work on revision of the Portuguese Constitution, one provision of which would extend the presidential term from five to seven years. President Carmona, now the Chief Executive, was inaugurated in 1928 for a five-year term.

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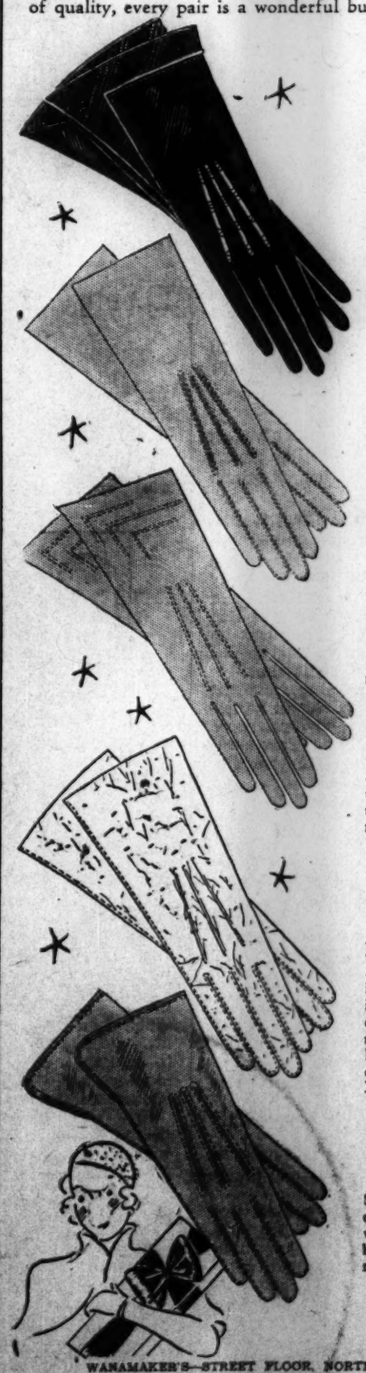
It took a special trip to Europe . . . to world-famous glove centres in three countries . . . and many visits to and from leading makers in this country . . . to assemble this remarkable collection. It includes the important classic models . . . and in addition styles that you will find nowhere else in New York . . . and, from the viewpoint of quality, every pair is a wonderful buy at $1.95.



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. . . just two of the more than 25 novelty styles . . . in soft glacé kidskin and lambskin . . . each with some finely executed detail that gives it smart individuality. Black, new browns, new beiges. One-clasp, too . . . kidskin . . . in black, brown, white.

Mochas

. . . when you find mocha gloves like these at $1.95 . . . (they're as soft as suède) . . . they're something to get excited about. The classic four-button model . . . in black and new shades of brown and gray.

Capeskins

. . . and you probably never believed capeskin could be so soft and fine. New novelty slip-ons . . . with straight or scalloped tops . . . cleverly tucked or stitched (never any trick details) in contrasting color. Black, new browns and beige.

Pigskin

. . . the four-button slipon that is always a cold weather favorite. Finest peccary . . . it has no equal when it comes to wear . . . and many smart women like these gloves especially for driving. Black, brown, natural.

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Slip-ons of soft brown capeskin . . . lined with warm rabbit's fur . . . but so skillfully, they're not a bit bulky!

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN

IT WAS a wild, windy night. Even in his cozy basket behind the kitchen stove Little Cat could hear the wind blowing. But Little Cat liked to hear the wind blow when he was in bed, way down the street at first, coming along with a rush, trying to get into the house through doors and windows and down the chimney, and then giving it up and hurrying away along the street. Listening to the wild wind blowing made Little Cat feel very snug and cozy in his warm basket.

It was a minute or two after twelve o'clock, and all the family with which Little Cat lived were asleep in their beds. But old Grandfather Clock, who stood in the hall and never went to sleep unless somebody forgot to wind him up, had struck the midnight hour as usual. Little Cat had heard him and was thinking about getting up.

While he thought about it he listened to the wild wind and almost went to sleep again. But not quite altogether sound asleep, as some people do if they don't hop up when they hear the alarm clock. And so in a few minutes Little Cat was up and about. He hopped out of his basket, and jumped to the chair beside the kitchen table, and from the chair to the table, which stood by the window, and looked out of the window at the thermometer that was fastened up outside.

"It's a rare cold night," said Little Cat to himself, "but not too cold to go out. A blowy night, but beautiful overhead."

Then he jumped off the table without bothering about the chair, did his exercises, washed his face with his paws and combed his whiskers with his claws, took his little cane out of his basket, and let himself out of the house.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat, standing on his hind legs and leaning on his cane like a little gentleman. "The wild wind down here and the calm stars up there. Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

He walked down the path on his hind legs like a little gentleman, though now and then a gust of the wild wind nearly toppled him over, and along the sidewalk to the Smiths' house, where Dog Wow lived in a house of his own in the back yard. Dog Wow's house had an entrance, but no door to bother with when he went in or out. He heard Little Cat coming and stuck his head out through the entrance.

"Good morning to you, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, saluting with his cane. "Are you up?"

"I am up," said Dog Wow. "You can see for yourself. I was sitting in here out of the wind. Wait a jiffy while I put on my hat. Do you think I'd better put on my winter cap that pulls down over my ears?"

"I think you had," said Little Cat. "And you'd better put it on tight."

"I do like something on my head," said Dog Wow. "A neat straw for summer, a Derby or a Fedora for mild nights in winter, a cap that comes down over your ears for real cold weather." He came out wearing a plaid cap pulled down over his ears. "I'd wear a hat in the daytime, but I fear it would attract too much attention."

"In the daytime," said Little Cat, "one has to observe the conventions. All those people who are now asleep would be very much surprised to see a dog wearing a hat."

"They would think it what they call 'funny,'" said Dog Wow. "Where is it your idea we should walk?"

A Walk to the Brook

"We might walk to the brook, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "It will be frozen over, and perhaps we can hear it gurgle under the ice."

So they set off down the street toward the brook, Little Cat walking on his hind legs and tapping with his cane like a little gentleman, and Dog Wow stepping slowly along on all fours so that they could converse more conveniently. For if Dog Wow had walked on his hind legs he would have been so tall that Little Cat would have had to shout up at him.

"If this wind were blowing from the north," said Little Cat, "I should anticipate that we were going to have snow. When the wind blows I am always reminded of that wise old weather prophecy—

The north wind doth blow
And we shall have snow,
And what will poor Robin do then,
Poor thing!
He will sit in the barn
To keep himself warm,
And hide his head under his wing,
Poor thing!

"It may be so, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "But I've been in and out of a good many barns in my time, and I've not seen a robin with his head under his wing in one of them yet."

"But where do they go?" said Little Cat.

"Don't ask me, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Perhaps they go into the woods and hide in the hollow trees."

"Bears hide in the hollow trees," said Little Cat.

"We don't have any bears in our woods," said Dog Wow.

"We have squirrels," said Little Cat. "I guess we have enough squirrels to use up all the hollow trees."

"People think much more of birds that come and go in that way," said Dog Wow, "than they do of birds that stay around all the time. I wonder if it would be the same way if cats and dogs all disappeared in the fall and came back in the spring."

"Very likely it would," said Little Cat. "I can quite imagine those people saying to each other, 'Summer is coming! Summer is coming! I saw a cat this morning.'"

Chatting in this pleasant fashion, Little Cat and Dog Wow continued along the windy street. The stars twinkled high up in the sky, well out of the wind that shook the bare branches of the trees and which had here and there tugged a branch off and dropped it into the street. When they got to the Tolliver's house, where Mr. and Mrs. Tolliver lived with their bright little boy Thomas, they saw that quite a large branch had fallen right across the gateway. Little Cat stopped and pointed with his cane.

"I think we should do something about this branch, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "When Mr. Tolliver comes out of his home tomorrow morning in a great hurry to catch his train to the city, he will probably open his gate without looking, hasten through, and tumble pell-mell over that branch."

"That would be very annoying," said Dog Wow. "Why, he might tear his clothes and have to go back and have the tear mended. And then he would lose his train."

"I see you see what I mean," said Little Cat. "Do you think we can get that branch away from the gate, Dog Wow. It looks quite a large branch."

"We can try, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It seems to be my job, for I am stronger than you."

"I can look on and cheer," said Little Cat. "That will be some help."

Dog Wow grasped one end of the branch with his strong teeth and gave what he considered a stout pull. But nothing important happened. The branch stayed just where it was in front of Mr. Tolliver's gate.

Little Cat Cheers Wow On

"Pull! Pull!" shouted Little Cat, vigorously waving his cane. "Rah-rah-rah! Rah-rah-rah! Rah-rah-rah!"

Dog Wow took a new grip on the branch. He braced his feet. He pulled for all he was worth. Then he let go and sat down and looked at the branch.

"I'm afraid it is too much for me, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I pulled as hard as I could."

"I was observing it closely, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "It almost started. Let me take hold too. I am really quite strong for my size."

"It's a very small size," said Dog Wow doubtfully. "But every little helps."

So Little Cat laid down his cane and bit hold of the branch at the end where it was small enough to bite. And Dog Wow took hold where he had taken hold before. And they both braced their feet, and pulled for all they were worth.

'It's a-moving! It's a-moving!" growled Dog Wow between his teeth "Pull, Little Cat, pull."

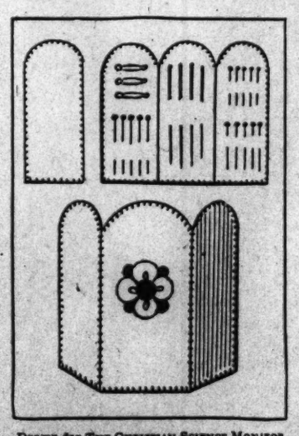
It was hard work—but the branch moved. They pulled it a foot, and then they rested and pulled it another foot. When they had rested and pulled three or four times they had moved it out of Mr. Tolliver's way.

"That's a good job done, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, sitting down and wagging his tail. "But I never could have done it without you."

"Well, I am pretty strong for my size," said Little Cat, picking up his cane and leaning on it like a little gentleman. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and preventing Mr. Tolliver from tumbling pell-mell over an unexpected obstacle when he is hurrying to catch his train tomorrow morning. What fun! What fun!"

Dainty Case for Needles and Pins

If you want to make a dainty present for a friend, try this pretty little case for holding toilet pins and needles for use on a dressing-table, where it will stand up like a miniature screen, or for a bag or work basket, where it folds up



DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

flat. Cut out three pieces of cardboard of the shape shown at the top of the illustration and cover one side with a little piece of silk and the other, which is to hold the needles and pins, with chamois leather. Connect all together with blanket stitch round the edge.

Now sew the three pieces together firmly, yet not so tightly that the hinges will not work easily. Sew a small flat flower onto the central panel, or embroider one on. Fill the case with tiny gold safety pins, colored pins, needles, etc. This little present looks charming in blue silk with the blanket stitching and flower in pink.

Craft Shop Note

When working with the acid in etching the book ends described last Thursday:

1. Wear rubber gloves.
2. Use a glass vessel.
3. Use a solution of one part acid to six parts water.
4. Avoid inhaling fumes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

New Arrivals at the Children's Hotel Having Their Names Written Up on the Visitors' Board.

A Children's Hotel

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

GERMAN boys and girls have been given a real hotel of their very own, and because it is the first of its kind in Germany everybody is taking a great interest in it. Soon after the hotel was opened in the west of Berlin at Charlottenburg, the little guests began to arrive, and were welcomed by a young manageress who knows all about children and what they like, and not only looks after them during the day but sleeps in the same little dormitory as the tiny ones, and within call of the others, so that none have a chance of feeling lonely.

The white cots and the pretty papering and furnishings attract the small guests, and make them feel at home at once. They may even choose a toy from the toy cupboard to take to bed with them!

If the children are to be met at the station there is the manageress waiting for them on the platform, and wearing a yellow band with the word "Kinderhotel" (Children's Hotel) in black letters on her arm so that she cannot possibly be missed. The badge always arouses much interest and amusement among the other passengers.

The hotel is in the Charlottenburg Jugendheim—a fine big house with a garden in which the children can play. Toys and picture books are at hand for their amusement, to say nothing of a very popular Punch and Judy show!

When mealtime comes round, the children troop into a pleasant dining-room, take their places at little white tables, and thoroughly enjoy the special food prepared for them. So happy are the little visitors that when the time comes for them to leave they don't always want to go, one little boy of four saying when his parents came to fetch him that he would rather stay with "nice Auntie!"

The youngest guest arrived, quite recently, from Italy in a motorcar. He was 10 months old, and his father and mother, who wished to do some sightseeing, were delighted to leave him for a day and a night in such good hands.

The hotel, however, is not only used by young travelers passing through Berlin, but also by children whose parents may be moving from one house to another, and who are glad to put their small people into comfortable quarters during the transition period.

Perhaps one of the happiest parts about the hotel is that each guest, by staying there, contributes to the support of the well-known "Home for the Young" (Jugendheim), which cares for and educates children of less well-to-do parents while their mothers are out at work. It was the head of this institution who first thought of opening the hotel in order that wealthier boys and girls might help, indirectly, to make their poorer brothers and sisters happier.

Secret of the Kennel

[A True Story]

BOBBIE is a huge St. Bernard dog who lives in the country. His kennel is a roomy house with the inside lined to make it cozy for his dogship to live in. Bobbie only uses his house at night, of course, because, during the day, he is with his master, and they are almost inseparable.

Bobbie has his own way of doing things, and each morning, as soon as the front door is opened, he dashes up the steps, wags his bushy tail at the maid, and then bounds up to his master's room, knocking at the door with his front left paw.

But one day Bobbie did not rush up the steps and visit his master and, because the dog's habits never varied, Master was puzzled, and went down the garden to see what kept Bobbie away. On arriving at the kennel, he saw the loving, faithful eyes of his pal shining from the entrance, but he would not come out.

"What is it, old chap?" he asked soothingly.

Bobbie made a funny little noise, but remained inside. He licked Master's hand when he stroked his head, but refused to yield to the coaxing voice.

So Master went back to his house to get some food for the dog. He set it down just out of Bobbie's reach, so that he would have to make some effort to get it. But Bobbie still did not move.

This happened for three mornings, and although the food disappeared, no one saw Bobbie come out to get it. Then Master decided to hide and watch, and on the third morning, after placing the food down, he hid behind a little shed.

Some time elapsed, and then, when Bobbie thought the coast was clear, he emerged slowly, broke up one of the bissuits into crumbs, and took the scraps back inside the kennel with him. Then, standing in front of the entrance, he waited a moment and repeated the action. Finally he ate up the remainder of the food and returned to his house, resuming his original position.

Evidently Bobbie was sheltering something, and Master decided to try to find out what it could be. So, going toward him, he gently called his name. Bobbie looked up into his face with pleading eyes, as if begging him not to disturb him. But when at last he realized that Master wanted to be of some help, he very slowly came out of the kennel. Stooping down, Master looked into the shadows, and saw there a tiny sparrow with a broken wing. This little bird had been hiding, evidently for three whole days, in Bobbie's warm home.

Gently lifting the timid little thing, Master did what he could to reassure and comfort it, and then, with Bobbie looking gratefully on, he returned it to the dog's side, where it snuggled up under the warm fur.

This remarkable companionship lasted for a little while longer, and then, one morning Bobbie appeared on the steps as usual, and bounded up to Master as if to say: "The little chap flew off this morning!"

And when Master looked inside the kennel he found it empty.

Winter Lullaby

Under the drifted silver snow,
Where no freezing wind can blow,
Little furry creatures, sleep:
Let your dreams be slow and deep.

Sheltered by the kindly rocks,
Youngest, shivering, gold-eyed fox,
Drowse and dream of summer when
You shall run with the moon again!

In your narrow, darkened house,
Slumber, little meadow-mouse:
Woodchuck, rabbit, the stars swing high
And glitter in the evening sky:

O furry ones, the earth will keep
Your small homes warm and you may sleep
Gently, softly, lying curled
In the deep heart of the wintry world!

FRANCES FROST.

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Meadowland Stories

THERE are numbers of happy little stories about flowers, old, old stories which country folk tell their children as they sit in the meadows with the summer breezes playing around their heads, or wander through the woodlands.

Have you ever heard of the famous tea party given by the doves, who with their children sat in a circle talking and laughing, until they forgot the time, and fell asleep right where they were, and never remembered to wake up again? If you examine a columbine very closely, you will see that each flower is composed of a group of petals that look exactly like five sleeping doves, all facing one another, while the buds are sleeping babies.

Then there is that sweet blue flower that grows on such a fine stem—the harebell. Did you know that the wind rings it to warn the rabbits and the hares, the butterflies and the ladybirds, the beetles and the grasshoppers, that it is time to get up in the morning and time to go to bed at night? If you happen to be on the heath one morning very early, before the sun is awake, you will hear the tiny chime of the harebell for yourself.

And what of the stately foxglove? Have you ever wondered how it received its quaint name? The country grannies will tell you that long ago the foxes were all invited to a party, but when the time came to get ready they found they had no gloves, and, of course, no self-respecting fox could possibly go to a party without gloves! What were they to do?

At last one of them looked out of the window and noticed a long row of reddish-purple flowers growing up a stem in the shade of the forest. He went out and picked one and put it over his paw. It fitted perfectly, so he quickly picked a lot more, and, as some of them were large and others quite small, they fitted the whole family. So the foxes went off gayly to the party, and the flowers kept the name to commemorate the event.

On another occasion the butterfly queen invited a number of the other kings and queens and people to a banquet. And when she came to inspect the table before the guests arrived, she found there were not nearly enough butter dishes, and was worried to know what to do! But one of her courtiers hit on the idea of using flowers, and flying off to the meadow brought back a number of charming little white blossoms.

The queen was delighted, and, filling them with butter, ordered them to be placed before her guests. The butter turned the petals yellow, and that is why we have lovely, yellow buttercups now. Perhaps the extra large blossoms that grow down beside the stream were placed before the kings, and that is why they are called kingcups.

Key to Puzzle

Key to Animal Puzzle published Nov. 28:

The animals are: hedgehog, otter, rabbit, squirrel, dormouse. Take the first letters of the first four names, and the last letter of dormouse and you have "horse," the "big, kind animal."

Key to Book Puzzle published last week: "Little Women."

Mail Bag

Brookline, Massachusetts

Dear Sponge:

Greetings from one cat to another! I love your adventures, so I feel I know you already.

I am a gray tiger cat and I live in an apartment house. There are so many dogs and trucks around here that I am quite content to go out on a little harness and cord with my mistress. Really, my dear, you can't realize how fortunate you are to have such an amiable dog as Snubs around.

Do you love to explore? I do. The other day my mistress ran water for a bath. Then she went out for a bar of soap, as I afterward found out. When she had gone I decided to fulfill an ambition of long standing. I got on the edge of the bath and, descending down the sloping back, was within three inches of the water when my mistress came back and plucked me out.

After all that trouble! I am an undaunted cat, however, and fully resolve to try again.

At times I miss my sisters, so I wish other cats of my age (four months) would write to me.

This is quite a long letter, but then, I have double paws and so I write twice as much as some cats would. I am,

Affectionately yours,
Tabitha Twitchett (Dondale).

Buenos Aires, Argentine

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor. I have been going to Sunday School for about eight years. I like it very much.

I was born in Kansas City, Missouri, but have lived in Buenos Aires for three years. I am 11 years old, and I should like to correspond with any child anywhere.

I have a dog named Leon which means lion—his paws are just like a lion's—and a cat named Manchita meaning spotty.

JERRY L.

Cheyenne, Wyoming

Dear Editor:

A year ago we went to California, and while I was there I went to Catalina Island. The bird farm there had birds from all over the world. They all were so pretty! The cockatoos were all colors. If any little girl of my age will write to me I shall be glad to write, too. I am 8 years old.

Gertrude F.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Hilary W. (6), Rochdale, England.
Kathryn Ann Q. (8), San Pedro, Calif.—Especially from Japan.
Dawn D. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.

Boys

Jack S. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.—Interested in stamps and postcard scrapbooks.

Hidden Words

Look about the living room and you will find the eight articles hidden in the following sentences.

1. So far we have had little cold weather.
2. British schoolboys enjoy a game of rugger.
3. Has John put the horse in the stable?
4. Clyde skates on the pond.
5. French windows let in too much air.
6. Please open the door.
7. The gloves are made of thin kidskin.
8. Grandpa persuaded Arthur to stay at home.

An Educational Method
That May Help You to Go Forward

The opportunity to obtain education is available to everyone who lives within reach of the postman, for there are many institutions which offer instruction by correspondence. There's hardly a subject that cannot be learned in this way.

You may find it worth while to study for a position "higher up" in your own business. Or you may have a talent that can be developed for service in another line of endeavor. Spare time studying will equip you with a wealth of ideas which will pave the way for your advancement.

A number of the better type correspondence schools advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They feature various business, cultural and professional subjects. There are also university extension courses conducted by mail which offer instruction in subjects of college grade. Watch for the opportunities offered in the school advertisements.

If the current Monitors do not supply the information you desire, please write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

THE HOME FORUM

"Who Discovered Columbus?"

IN THE history of honors bestowed by Englishmen upon distinguished Americans, few incidents are more humanly appealing than the occasion, a century ago, when ancient Oxford assembled in august academic ceremony to confer the cherished degree of Doctor of Laws. As the guest of the hour entered the scene of the convocation, he was surprised by the ovation of the students who saluted him with cries of "Here comes old Knickerbocker," "How about Ichabod Crane?" "Has Rip Van Winkle waked up yet?" and "Who Discovered Columbus?"

Such a spontaneous witness of familiarity with his characters must have warmed the heart of the embarrassed author more than the official tribute awaiting him. But what an astonishing popularity among the sons of England's élite! Where could we find a parallel today in the greeting of a transatlantic visitor by the undergraduates of Oxford or of Harvard? Washington Irving had not only captured the imagination of an English public with the romantic charm in his novel picture of the early American scene; he had impressed them with the first modern *Life of Columbus* and shown himself as the real discoverer of the great Spanish adventurer.

And they were right. This shy, retiring New Yorker had proved himself a remarkably persistent explorer. In 1804, when only twenty-one, he made the first of his numerous friendly invasions of Europe. On his return after two years he became the happy creator of Knickerbocker, Icahabod, and Rip Van Winkle whose fame quickly crossed the ocean. Back in England for five years, he captivated his readers on both sides of the Atlantic with those varied *Sketch Book* descriptions of old England, equaled in charm of insight only by the essays of Addison and Lamb. Prefacing this first volume of fresh discoveries of English life, he divulged the secret of his wanderer's urge. The "rambling propensity" of earliest childhood "only strengthened with my years . . . How wistfully would I wander among the pierheads and watch the parting ships bound to distant climes. . . . Europe was rich in accumulated treasures . . . and every mouldering stone was a chronicle. I longed to wander over the scenes of renowned achievement . . . to loiter about the ruined castle . . . and lose myself among the shadowy grandeurs of the past."

So he had gratified his "roving passion" at the first opportunity. So, modestly disclaiming all but "the sauntering gaze with which humble lovers of the picturesque stroll from the window of one print-shop to another," he actually won the title of America's discoverer of the older country, past and present.

* * *

But the Oxford students hailed him with the genially pointed question: "Who discovered Columbus?" And within a few years more they might with even greater reason have queried: "Who discovered Spain?"

Who indeed but this same explorer? In 1826 he found himself transferred from the American legation in London to the legation at Madrid, where he served for three years as attaché. Here was the golden opportunity for Irving. His eagerly roving mind plunged into the old records about him, and in 1828 *The Life of Columbus* was revealed to the world in three generous volumes. For the first time an American had commanded modern historical method on a large scale, and at the same time reconstructed in sympathetic vivid pictures a dramatic period of the past. No wonder that the Oxford assemblage saluted him with the tribute: "Who discovered Columbus?"

And this was but the beginning of Irving's recovery of Spain's richly storied romance. In rapid succession followed *The Conquest of Granada* (1829), *Voyages of the Companions of Columbus* (1831), *The Alhambra* (1832), and *Legends of the Conquest of Spain* (1832). Never before, I venture to say, had a people with so dramatic a past been so suddenly and completely recreated in the imagination of the world. The castles of Spain again lifted their towers above the horizon.

* * *

Among all these brilliant illuminations of a darkened panorama, it was the *Granada* which Irving himself always preferred—that warmly glowing human story, which W. D. Howells asserts "in unique measure conveys not only the humor but the pathos of one of the most splendid and impressive situations in the experience of the race." Nor would I quarrel with the author's choice or with the critic's valuation. Yet to think of Granada is to see the Alhambra rising in Irving's brush strokes before our eyes. And *The Alhambra* evokes our special remembrance in this the year which marks the centenary of its appearance.

Again echoes the question of an English voice in the words of none other than the great Dickens:

"Go to the Moorish fountains, sparkling full in the moonlight—go among the water-carriers and the village gossips, living still as in days of old—and who has travelled there before you, and peopled the Alhambra and made eloquent its shadows? Who wakes there a voice from every hill and in every cavern, and bids legends, which for centuries had slept a dreamless sleep . . . start up and pass before you in all their life and glory?"

Open the pages of *The Alhambra* and there will the answer unfold before you. Almost at once you stand by Irving's side, gazing with him upward at the Oriental palace—"the royal abode of the Moorish kings where surrounded with the splendors and refinements of Asiatic luxury they held dominion over what they vaunted as a terrestrial paradise, and made their last stand for empire in Spain." You are transported into the very atmosphere of the vast fortress studded with towers which "stretch irregularly round the whole crest of a hill, a spur of the Sierra Nevada or Snowy Mountain, and overlook the city" far below. You live with him on the very spot where he sojourned for months, drinking in the very air of the place while accents of strange exotic tongues awake "from every hill and in every cavern."

Or let us climb to a higher crest with him. Here "we may take breath for a moment, while we cast a general eye over the splendid panorama of city and country; of rocky mountain, verdant valley, and fertile plain; of castle, cathedral, Moorish towers, and Gothic domes, crumbling ruins, and blooming groves.

"See, on this side we have the whole plain of the Alhambra laid open to us, and can look down into its courts and gardens. . . . Some of the towers, you perceive are in ruins, and their massive fragments buried among vines, fig trees, and aloes. . . . The deep narrow glen below us, which gradually widens as it opens from the mountains, is the valley of the Darro; you see the little river winding its way under imbowered terraces, and among orchards and flower-gardens."

* * *

Then, as the sun drives us into cool shade, we descend and enter the palace itself through the remains of one of many ornately arched portals. Suddenly we are peering into the silent dimness of the Hall of the Ambassadors, whose walls rising to a lofty ceiling still retain the richly colored frescoes and delicate traceries. And here we live and wander with the adventurer from far-off America, as we listen to the countless tales and legends from the lips of the simple, gracious folk who eagerly impart the romantic traditions of many centuries, both in speech and song.

As the scenes have cast a spell over our eyes, so does the musical flow of these tales of Moorish romance beguile our ears until the stirring color of the proud Alhambra springs to life again about us.

So, too, we share the regret of Irving when he finally must tear himself away from our world of "the Moorish elysium." As we turn with him for one last look at the soaring towers, "the bosky groves are richly gilded with the sunshine, the purple haze of a summer evening is gathering over the Vega." But away with regrets! Has he not bright memories as we have *The Alhambra* in all its glory?

Today, as another traveler has said, "the hotel beneath the walls bears Irving's name; the guide shows the rooms in which he slept with an air of mysterious reverence, and wherever one turns one feels the presence of the American writer who more than any man, has preserved the memory of the Moor."

PAUL KAUFMAN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:

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CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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NEW ENGLAND: 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
(Braille Edition)
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The Lily: From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Y. Urushibara

MR. URUSHIBARA'S print, "The Lily," owes its beauty to perfection of craftsmanship: clean cutting allied to perfect printing. The subject is treated quite realistically, and in the true Japanese manner, where one lovely object is set up alone to be enjoyed.

Against a plain gray background the long, delicately spotted petals of the flowers curve back with porcelainlike brittleness. The pot, into which the stalks are thrust, is of a deep blue into which a vivid note of red is introduced in the inside of the rim. Solidity is given to the composition by the dark horizontal base upon which the pot rests. The signature in the right-hand corner plays a definite part in the design, agreeably filling a space which would otherwise have looked empty, and supplying a note which serves to emphasize the fragile loveliness of flowers and bud.

Mr. Urushibara is a craftsman of the first order, his color woodcut, "The Grayfish," being one of his most admired prints. He has also made many beautiful color prints from designs by Mr. Frank Brangwyn.

Studies

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business. For expert men can execute, and perhaps judge of particulars one by one; but the general counsels, and the plots and marshalling of affairs, come best from those that are learned.

To spend too much time in studies is sloth; to use them too much for ornament is affectation; to make judgment wholly by their rules is the humour of the scholar. They perfect nature, and are perfected by experience; for natural abilities are like natural plants, they need proyning by study; and studies themselves do give forth directions too much at large, except they be bounded in by experience.

Crafty men contemn studies; simple men admire them; and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use; but that is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted; nor to find talk and discourse; but to weigh and consider.—FRANCIS BACON. "Essays."

After the Eclipse

It sounded as if the streets were running,
And then the streets stood still.
Eclipse was all we could see at the window,
And awe was all we could feel.

By and by the boldest stole out of his covert,
To see if time was there.
Nature was in her beryl apron,
Mixing fresher air.

—EMILY DICKINSON. "Poems." (Boston: Little Brown.)

Szentély

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

A KRISZTUSI TUDOMÁNY (Christian Science) tankönyvének, „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-nek (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) „Imádság" című fejezetében Mary Baker Eddy a „szentély" szavat mély és gyönyörű jelentőséggel használja ahol ezt mondja (15-ik oldal): „A komoly óhajok csendes szentélyében a bűnt le kell tagadnunk és Isten mindenségét kell magunkban kifejtenünk." A „komoly óhajok," melyeket szívből jövő őszinteség jellemez, minket a világ gondolkozásmódjának háborgásából, nyugtalanságából és zavarából az élet nélkülözhetetlen szükségeinek békés megfontolására és az Istennel, az élet egyetlen Adójával való közvetlen érintkezésbe vezet.

Miért van csend e szellemi szentélyben? A „komoly óhajok" önvizsgálatra ébresztenek minket, mely alázatosságot hoz, és alázatosság mindég csendes. A versengés zaját a másokban rejlő értékek észrevevésére és elismerésére való hajlandóság csendesíti el, mely értékeket önmagunkban összpontosított érdekeltségünben, vagy a sietség közömbösségében mulasztottunk el. És így erőszakos eltorzítás helyett a helyes értékelés tehetségét nyerjük el. Az egotisztikus felelősségnek érzése is elcsendesedik, mert alázatosságunkban meg tudjuk érteni az emberi korlátoltságot és a határtalan isteni magasztosság és bölcsesség után kezdünk vágyódni. Milyen megnyugtató ennek a hatása! És a hála érzése is ott van, mert komoly óhaj a jó buzgó keresésére vezet és arra, hogy a jó jelenlétének és valódiságának minden bizonyítékát igazi hálaadással köszöntsük. A hála érzése gyönyörű módon csendesítő, békesítő. Mily gyorsan hallgattatja el a boszuállás hangos vagy morgoló hangját, az önsajnálat siránkozását, az aggódás recsegését.

Alázatosság és hálaadás útján felébredünk Isten mindenségének tudatára, a jó valódiságára és a gonosz múló, lényegtelen természetére. Tényleg nem igazi imádság-e ez? Bárhogyan is van valaki a világ egy anyagi hajlékában látszólag elrejtve és megvédve, csakis a szellemi gondolkozásmódnak benső szentélyében, —a jónak tisztán értett állításában, a gonosznak bátor és intelligens megtagadásában—találhat biztonságot és felszabadítást.

Mrs. Eddy ezt írja Science and Healthben (Tudomány és Egészség, 497-ik oldal): „Beismerjük hogy Isten a bűnt a bűn megsemmisítésében bocsátja meg és azon szellemi értelemben amely a bűnt mint valótlanságot veti ki;" és ezt adja hozzá, „de a bűnben való hiedelem büntetéssel jár amíg a hiedelem eltart." Jézus Krisztus föllülmúlhatatlan módon fejezte ki azt a szellemi értelmet, amelynek segélyével a gonoszt mint valótlanságot vetjük ki. A gonosz minden változatával annak feliismerésével állt szembe, hogy az „hazug" és csak hazugságokat fejleszt ki; és győzedelmeskedett ezen hazugságok fölött azoknak megtagadása és megcáfolása által, és így kimutatta Isten mindenségét, az Élet és Szeretet örökké jelenlévő valódiságát.

Az alázatosságnak nem volt soha oly kifejezése, amely az övét felülmúlta volna. Semmit sem igényelt mint a magáét. Beismerte hogy önmagától semmit sem tudott tenni. Egy más alkalommal kijelentette hogy „Senki sem jó, csak egy, az Isten." A hála érzésének talán sohasem volt oly kifejezése, amely az övéével egyenlő lett volna. „Atyám, hálát adok néked," volt mindég a szivében. „Tudtam is én, hogy te mindenkor meghallgatsz engem," mondta legmagasztosabb hálaadással, mikor szellemi értelmének imájával, az Isten mindenségének megértésével, képessé lett arra, hogy barátját, Lázárt, a halál álmából felébresztette.

Amíg az emberiség azon hiedelemhez ragaszkodik mely szerint a gonosz valódi, lényeggel bíró, intelligens, céltudatos, és hatalmas, az emberi faj azon korlátoltságtól és bajoktól fog szenvedni, melyeket az ilyen hiedelem idéz elő. De a Krisztusi Tudomány, a Mester tanításait követve, megsemmisíti ezen hamis igényeket az Isten, a Szellem mindenségének egyszerű igazságával, amely az anyag, a halandóság valótlan voltát bizonyítja be. Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Tudomány és Egészség, 289-ik oldal): „Azt feltételezni, hogy a bűn, bujáskodás, gyűlölet, irigység, képmutatás, és boszúban van élet, az egy borzasztó tévedés. Az Élet és az Élet ideája, az Igazság és az Igazság ideája, soha sem teszi az embereket beteggé, bűnössé, vagy halandóvá."

Azon mértékben, amelyben ez igazságot értjük és gyakoroljuk, tudjuk a nyomorúság, bűn és halandóság látszatait az emberi öntudatból kivetni. Béke és jólét az isteni törvény áldott biztonságában lételnek, mely törvény az embert mint Isten hasonlatosságát tartja fenn, jóból és csakis jóból alkotva, az által motiválva és vezérelve. Ezrek fordulnak el ma a látszatok és az anyag hamis jelentéseinek világától, hogy szentélyüket a szellemi értelemben keressék.

A Prédikátor könyve többször ismétli a „hiábavalóság" szavát, mely egy oly Héber szó fordítása amely „üresség"-et is jelent. Mily tisztán kezdjük már látni hogy az anyagiság üresség, semmiség! A próféta szavai szerint, „Hiábavalóságokra tanít; fa az" (vagy az angol King James biblia-fordítás szerint: „A fa a hiábavalóságok tana"). Az anyagiság sok testi bálványára vonatkozólag a szellemi értelem evvel int minket: „Ne féljetek tőlök, mert nem tehetnek rosszat; de jót tenni se képesek!"

„A komoly óhajok csendes szentélyében," amely szentebbé válik az emberiség látszólagos nagy szüksége miatt melyel sürgős kérdéseire választ óhajt kapni, növekedő hajlandóságot találunk arra, hogy az anyag fogalmát, mint tényleges vagy megbízható dolgot, visszautasítsuk. Mindég tisztábban fogjuk ott elismerni hogy a ténylegesség szellemi dolog, s hogy azon isteni értelem kormányozza, amely tökéletességet és félbeszakítás nélküli harmóniát rendel és tart fenn.

Mondhatjuk hogy a legmodernebb természettudósok véleményei folytonosan ezen eszméhez közelednek. Egy író nem régen kijelentette, hogy „a kutatások minden igyekezete azt akarja bebizonyítani, hogy a világegyetem több mint az atomok szerencsés csoportosulása—hogy van lelke." A Krisztusi Tudomány évek óta azt tanítja, hogy az igazi világegyetem a Lélek visszatükröződése, kifejezése, és hogy az Elme végtelensége visszautasítja, megtagadja az anyag létezését. „Oh Isten, a te utad szentséges (vagy a King James angol biblia-fordítás szerint: „Oh Isten, a te utad a szentélyben van"); kicsoda olyan nagy Isten, mint az Isten?"

Two Dutch Painters

In Holland one sees the tradition of a craft passing on easily and naturally while the instinct of the artists asserts itself in their robust appreciation of the life around them. For sheer mastery of painting no one has ever gone beyond Frans Hals. He draws with a sense of large impressive masses. He observes light and color with an accuracy that renders the texture of stuffs, the gleam of metals, the precise degree of dryness or moisture that describes the skin of an old man's hand or the succulence of an oyster in its shell. And when he lays his magnificent whites and blacks on the canvas it is with a brio, an appropriateness of the stroke to the form defined, which tell of perfect balance between desire and the power to realize it. The healthiness of such a condition looks out of the clear eyes of the people he paints—and is at a far remove from the dull materialism that the imitators of the school made of it in the nineteenth century.

But another mood needed expression before the North could indicate the full range of its genius. Beside the buoyancy, the love of nature—out of doors and indoors, the perfect execution of Hals and Jan Steen (in whom one can see something of Breughel again), beside the lesser but still delightful masterpieces of Vermeer and Terburg, Holland offers us the heroic questioning of the darker phases of life that appears with Rembrandt and, in a more limited way, with Ruysdael. There is no pessimism in them, neither discouragement nor resignation. The somber clouds over the plain of Haarlem are pierced with a ray of the sun, and the earth stretches away to the horizon with a broad sweep that is as unrelated to Greco's mystical landscape as to the intellectualism of Uccello's perspective. . . .

Even in a work like Rembrandt's etching of "The Three Trees," the supernatural grandeur of the conception is inseparable from the truthful accounting for the appearance of the scene. A Dutchman after all, Rembrandt lifts away from his contemporaries by the majestic quality of his vision rather than by a difference of attitude toward art. We see him in his earlier years as a student of technical problems, those of solidity and light-in-shadow for his painting, those of using the point, the acid, the burnisher, and the press in his matchless etching. But there is a difference between him and the other admirable artists of his country: they ask, chiefly, for skill in meeting the questions of their craft; more tireless than all the rest in working for control of technical matters, Rembrandt uses his knowledge in pictures whose color and form go beyond even the Romantic statement about the splendor of the world, and assume a rightness, a harmony that gives him his place in classical art.—WALTER PACH, in "An Hour of Art." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

A Walk on Exmoor

"Paddy, come for a nice, wet walk."

"No," said Paddy, "I don't like the rain."

Having been brought up in India, he has not yet learned to appreciate the soft rain of England. All the same, it was raining rather hard that morning, too hard to last long; so that even before I started on my lone walk it had stopped. Within a short time the sun came out.

Through the wood, smelling—well, just of a wet wood—I went, across the stream by the cart bridge, and up the opposite hillside to the deserted farmhouse we had explored before. In one of the barns I found an old, curved settle, high-backed and painted a dirty gray. The legs were worn with much kicking, worms had eaten holes all over it, the lower part had been patched with a bit of plank, but it was a most attractive piece of furniture. I scratched the paint off a spot on the back and, finding hard, black oak beneath, resolved to investigate the ownership in the hope that I might be able to buy it. The farm itself was falling to pieces. One room—probably the dairy—had a cobbled floor, and lovely plants of hart's tongue fern had forced their way through, growing to perfection in the semidarkness.

Then I went on, up the hillside, through a field red with tall sorrel, and from there, by a broken gate into a narrow little lane, muddy, too, and shaded by high banks with foxgloves in the hedges and honeysuckle that still smelt faintly, though not with the abandon of the earlier blossoming. The lane led into a field on the edge of the moor. I glimpsed the flash of a bird through the hedge and, approaching quietly, saw a kestrel on the ground a few yards away. He stayed there for some time, till a movement on my part startled him and he flew off to hover above the bracken—ever on the watch.

The heath was in full bloom, the heather just starting to come out, and the wind was blowing over the moor from the Bristol Channel, rolling the clouds away. The hills of Wales were faintly gray beyond the sea, so that I recalled and agreed with the words from *Lavengro*: "Life is sweet, brother . . . There's day and night, brother, both sweet things; sun, moon and stars, all sweet things; there's likewise a wind on the heath."

There was not time to linger long and I started back a different way, making for the coombe by the bracken-covered slopes. So high was the bracken that sometimes it reached nearly to my shoulders. Suddenly there was a rustling and a shaking of it and a fawn jumped up at my feet and bounded off, being lost to sight almost at once in the tall growth. A few yards further on its mother, a great red deer, sprang up, too, and was quickly away, leaping high over the bracken until she disappeared over the shoulder of the hill. I followed and disturbed the fawn again, who found it hard work to force a way through the thick stems, so much higher than himself, but again he was lost to view in a moment. So I left him hidden, not wishing to frighten him unnecessarily, and went on my way by the path through the larches, down to the water. The stream was full, fuller even than it had been in February, the last time I had seen it, when snowdrops were flowering in profusion on the banks; but the felled tree trunk, that did duty for a bridge, was still there, and I crossed dry shod to the woods beyond that led to home.

Sanctuary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN a chapter on Prayer in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy uses the word "sanctuary" with deep and beautiful significance, where she says (p. 15): "In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." "Earnest longings," longings characterized by deep sincerity, lead one out of the turmoil, restlessness, and confusion of the world's way of reasoning, into the peaceful contemplation of the essentials of life and communion with God, the one Giver of life.

Why is it quiet in this mental sanctuary? "Earnest longings" awaken self-examination, which brings humility, and humility is always quiet. The clamor of rivalry is hushed by a willingness to recognize and acknowledge values in others, values overlooked, perhaps, in self-centered interest or hurried indifference. So, a sense of right valuation is gained in place of willful distortion. The sense of egotistic responsibility, too, is silenced, for in humility we realize the human limitation and reach out toward the boundless divine greatness and wisdom. How quieting that is! And gratitude is there, because earnest longing leads one to seek eagerly after good and to welcome with genuine thankfulness each assurance of its presence and reality. Gratitude is wonderfully stilling, peace-making. How soon it hushes the loud or murmuring voice of resentment, the wail of self-pity, the rasp of anxiety!

Through humility and gratitude we awake to God's allness, the reality of good, and the transitory, insubstantial nature of evil. Is not this indeed true prayer? No matter how one may seem to be sheltered and guarded by an earthly structure, it is in the inner sanctuary of spiritual thinking—in the clear affirmation of good, the brave and intelligent denial of evil—that safety and deliverance may be found.

Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 497), "We acknowledge God's forgiveness of sin in the destruction of sin and the spiritual understanding that casts out evil as unreal;" and she adds, "but the belief in sin is punished so long as the belief lasts." Christ Jesus manifested supremely the spiritual understanding by which evil is cast out as unreal. He confronted all phases of evil with his recognition of it as "a liar" and evolving only lies; and he overcame these lies by denying them and disproving them and bringing to light God's allness, the ever present reality of Life and Love.

No expression of humility has ever exceeded his. He claimed nothing as of himself. He owned that of himself he could do nothing. Again, he declared, "There is none good but one, that is, God." Perhaps no expression of gratitude has ever equaled his. "Father, I thank thee," was ever in his heart. "I knew that thou hearest me always," he said, with profoundest thanksgiving, when through his prayer of spiritual understanding, his realization of God's allness, he was enabled to wake his friend Lazarus from the dream of death.

So long as humanity holds to a belief in the actuality of evil, that it is substantial, intelligent, purposeful, and powerful, mankind will suffer from the limitation and affliction which such a belief engenders. But Christian Science, following the teachings of the Master, is nullifying these false claims by means of the simple truth of the allness of God, Spirit, which proves matter, or mortality, to be unreal. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 289): "To suppose that sin, lust, hatred, envy, hypocrisy, revenge, have life abiding in them, is a terrible mistake. Life and Life's idea, Truth and Truth's idea, never make men sick, sinful, or mortal."

To the extent that this truth is understood and practiced, appearances of misery, sin, and mortality are cast out of human consciousness. Under the blessed security of divine law, which maintains man in God's likeness, constituted, actuated, and controlled by good, and by good only, peace and well-being are established. Thousands today, turning from the world of appearances and material misrepresentation, are seeking sanctuary in spiritual understanding.

The book of Ecclesiastes reiterates the word "vanity," which is the translation of a Hebrew word also meaning emptiness. How clear it is becoming that materiality is emptiness, nothingness! In the words of the prophet, "The stock is a doctrine of vanities." Regarding its many idols of the flesh, spiritual understanding bids us, "Be not afraid of them; for they cannot do evil, neither also is it in them to do good."

In "the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings," which grows more sacred in the midst of the seeming great need of humanity for an answer to its urgent questioning, there is evident an increased willingness to deny the material as being actual or dependable, and an ever clearer recognition that reality is spiritual, governed by the divine intelligence which wills and maintains perfection and unbroken harmony.

The thought of the most advanced physicists may be regarded as approaching steadily toward this concept. A recent writer has declared that "the entire endeavor of research has set itself to prove that the universe is more than a fortuitous concourse of atoms—it has a soul." For many years Christian Science has taught that the real universe is the reflection, the expression, of Soul, and that the infinitude of Mind denies matter. "Thy way, O God, is in the sanctuary: who is so great a God as our God?"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Sunset Through Stained Glass

Here is a pattern in a painted room
Coiled bright with color splashing on the face;
Chairs, tables, books recede into a gloom
And he is stranded in this hallowed place.

He moves and murmurs a strange litany,
The moment crashes chords across his eyes;
Undulating rhythms suddenly
Clothe him in a harlequin disguise.

The colors vanish with a last parade
Across the sky, he almost hears the drums
Over the last gleams to still invade;
He draws the shade, and so the night becomes.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

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TRADING DULL AND PRICES IN NARROW RANGE

Stock Market Holds Steady Pace With Leaders Remaining Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP)—The stock market again edged higher in a quiet session today.

Brokerage sentiment remained moderately cheerful, and some signs of professional bullish efforts appeared in some of the pool favorites, although scant public following was attracted.

Prices held near their highest levels of the session in the late trading. Virtually all classes of shares were up moderately.

Motor and tire stocks led a late advance, Goodyear and U. S. Rubber gaining about a point, while General Motors and Chrysler were slightly higher.

U. S. Steel, Allied Chemical, American Telephone, United Aircraft, Consolidated Gas, F. G. Shattuck, Union Pacific and Santa Fe were up a point or so.

Sales approximated 900,000 shares.

Absence of important liquidation, and indications of a good technical position, appeared to constitute the basis of such cautious bullishneess as was noted in brokerage quarters. Business news was not particularly inspiring, indicating further yearend recession in a number of lines, although motor makers are calling back workers in substantial numbers coincident with starting of production of 1933 models.

Odd-Lot Buying

Some odd-lot buying has been reported, and a fair amount of switching of securities, both for tax purposes, and with a view to placing holdings in a more advantageous position.

Recent foreign buying of securities in this market, according to usually well informed quarters, has been meager, but Wall Street banks have received substantial deposits from abroad of late.

The oil situation remained rather cloudy, with some quarters expressing doubt that the recent crude price advance, in which Standards of New Jersey and Indiana refused to participate, would hold. Last week, the further reduction in crude output in Texas had been regarded as encouraging.

The Nickel Plate Railroad announced that it had arranged with the R. F. C. to go ahead with its note-refunding plan, in so far as the notes already deposited are concerned. Less than one-fifth of the notes remain undeposited, and what will be done about them remains conjectural. The road is hopeful that holders of most of those undeposited will finally assent to the plan.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market showed further inclination to creep forward today, with foreign obligations especially active and firm.

The foreign debt situation was again to the fore in the day's news, but apparently it had little effect on senior securities, as the financial district now assumes that the payments will be made without any specific agreement as to later readjustment of the loan problem.

Reports of improvement in German trade and financial conditions brought renewed demand for some of the Reich issues. German international 5½s were heavily traded at an advance of around 2 points while the Reich 7s gained nearly a point. Although there was only a moderate turnover of French loans, the Republic's 7½s made another new 1932 high at 127⅝. British 5½s were moderately higher, as were bonds of Belgium and Austria. The Australians were a trifle easy.

In the rail section, Pennsylvania 4½s of 1970 were up a point or more, as were Southern Pacific 4½s. Firmness was shown by liens of Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western and St. Paul. Erie 5s were under pressure at one time, and Illinois Central 4¾s and Southern 4s were uncertain.

The utilities and industrials were somewhat dull and irregular. American Telephones were inclined to ease along with Shell Union Oil 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s gained a point and Dodge Bros. 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s improved.

BUYING POWER OF DOLLAR INCREASES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities from Dun's Review and the purchasing power of the dollar for the week ended Dec. 9 were 58.7 and $1.704, compared with 60.2 and $1.661 the preceding week. Average for 1926 is used as a basis for this computation, and is therefore placed at 100.

Averages for other periods compare with it as follows:

	Index Number	Pur. Power
1913—Average	69.8	143.3
1914—December (low)	67.3	148.6
1920—May (peak)	197.1	50.8
1923—Average	101.1	98.9
1924—Average	89.9	101.1
1925—Average	105.2	95.1
1926—Average	100.0	100.0
1927—Average	94.2	106.2
1928—Average	98.3	101.8
1929—Average	96.3	103.8
1930—Average	86.3	116.1
1931—Average	71.4	140.4
1932—January	65.0	153.8
February	63.7	156.9
March	63.1	158.5
April	62.2	160.8
May	61.0	163.8
June	59.6	167.9
July	60.4	165.6
August	61.8	161.8
Septen.ber	62.7	159.6
October	61.1	163.6
November	60.3	165.7
†December	60.2	166.1
*December	58.7	170.4

*Week ended Dec. 9. †Week ended Dec. 2.

AVIATION CORP. OF DELAWARE

Aviation Corporation of Delaware and subsidiaries for the nine months ended Sept. 30 report net loss of $2,875,062 after depreciation, expenses of parent company, loss on liquidation of flying equipment, and loss on sales of securities amounting to $1,631,668. This compares with net loss, including $438,214 loss on sale of securities, of $917,907 in the first nine months of 1931.

CUDAHY PACKING EARNINGS

Cudahy Packing Company reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 29, 1932, net profit after all charges including depreciation, interest and taxes, $908,085, equivalent after preferred dividends to 70 cents a share on 467,489 common shares. This compares with net profit in the preceding fiscal year of $3,008,891, equal to $3.06 a share.

MONDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Dec. 12	Last Dec. 10
9¼	1⅝	..	Adams Express	1400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
14	9½	..	Addressograph	400	10¼	10	10¼	..
4½	1	..	Advance Rumely	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
16½	4¾	1.80	Affiliated Prod	700	10	10	10	10
63⅛	30½	.71	Air Reduction	1700	57⅝	55½	57½	57¾
19⅝	9¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	2200	13	12½	12¾	13
3⅝	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	1300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
8¼	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XXX	300	2¾	2½	2½	..
8	¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	100	2½	2½	2½	..
8	¾	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	3½	3½	3½	..
83¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	6100	85½	80¼	80¼	80½
23¼	7	..	Amal Leather	200	11½	11	11	..
22⅝	12	2	Amerada	1100	31⅝	30	31½	30⅝
18½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	900	8¼	8	8¼	..
23½	5	..	Am Bank Note	400	13¾	12	12	12¾
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	80	69½	69½	69½	..
73¾	29⅝	.40	Am Can	7800	55¼	53⅜	54¼	54⅝
129	93½	7	Am Can pf	100	117	117	117	117
17	3½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7	7	7	6⅞
36	7	..	Am Chain pf	200	14	14	14	..
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1400	21⅛	20¼	21	21
15⅜	2¾	..	Am European	100	3	3	3	..
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7½
38½	5	..	Am & For Pow 7	700	13	11¼	12	12
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	8⅛
27	4¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	14	14	14	..
21⅛	5½	1	Am Ice	400	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
12	2½	..	Am International	1100	8	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
15¼	3⅜	..	Am Locomotive	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
49	19	..	Am Loco pf	1100	20½	19⅜	19⅞	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	400	4	3⅜	3⅞	..
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	1300	8⅜	7⅝	8¼	8⅛
86	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	26⅜	25½	25¾	26
49⅜	10	5	Am P&L pf A	300	21	21	21	21
12¾	3⅛	..	Am Radiator	3200	7½	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1100	9⅛	8⅜	8⅞	9
17¾	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2100	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	43	43	43	43
15⅛	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	400	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6½
36⅜	20	2½†	Am Stores	400	31½	31¼	31¼	31⅜
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	23	23	23	..
80	45	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	82½	82	82½	..
137⅜	70½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10100	108⅛	106⅝	107½	107⅛
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	400	6	5½	5½	..
40	10½	..	Am Type F pf	20	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
34½	11	1	Am Wat W&E	1100	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17⅞
10	1⅜	..	Am Woolen	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2¼	⅛	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3	3	3	3
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	3500	8	7¾	8	8
17½	5¼	.60	Anchor Cap	400	11½	11	11½	11½
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	..
2¾	⅛	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	..
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	⅞
15½	31½	..	Armour Ill pf	100	7	7	7	6⅞
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	200	1½	1½	1½	..
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel 1st	100	1	1	1	..
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	5	5	5	5
42	21½	..	Asso Dry G 1st pf	100	22½	22½	22½	..
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	7100	43½	41⅝	42½	42
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	57½	57½	57½	58
44	8¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	22	21	21⅝	21
31⅞	9	1	Atl Refining	1100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	17
151⅜	28¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	4100	46	44	46	46⅜
7⅜	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3200	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	5¼	5⅜	6	6
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	15⅞	14½	15	..
21⅜	3⅜	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	11	10¼	10⅞	10
41½	6	..	Balt & Ohio pf	600	12¼	11¾	12	12
35¾	4½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21	21	21	22
3½	½	..	Barker Bros	50	¾	¾	¾	¾
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	1200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
43½	10½	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	13	11½	12	11¾
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
67⅜	11⅜	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	59	59	59	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	2100	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10½
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	..
29¼	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1700	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	15⅝
74	6¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1100	29½	28½	29½	30⅜
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	400	14½	14	14	13⅝
43½	20	2†	Borden	3400	25¾	24⅜	25½	24⅛
14¾	3⅜	..	Borg Warner	2100	9¼	8¼	8⅞	8⅝
11¾	3⅛	..	Briggs Mfg	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅝
50¼	11½	..	Brooklyn Man T	3500	26	24½	25¼	24¼
78¾	31⅜	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	68½	67½	67½	68½
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	79	79	79	79
36	23	3	Brown Shoe	100	32½	32½	32½	..
10¼	2½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	4	4	4	4
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜
13¼	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	400	8¼	8	8	8
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	..
65	7¼	..	Bush Term deb	20	9	9	9	..
24⅞	7	1	Byers	1100	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	9	9	9	..
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	500	9⅝	9½	9½	-0½
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	22000	44⅜	42½	43⅛	43⅝
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	3500	13⅛	13	13⅛	13⅛
75	30	*7	Case Thresh pf	20	50¼	50¼	50¼	..
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	800	7⅜	7	7⅛	..
12⅝	1¼	..	Celanese Corp	500	8⅜	8½	8⅝	8⅞
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	200	19½	19	19	..
20⅜	4¾	2	Chesapeake Corp	500	15⅜	15	15⅛	15¼
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	9900	26	25¼	25⅝	25½
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2½	2½	2½	..
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	1⅜	1½	1½	..
6	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14½	2	..	Chi & N western	200	5⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
31	5	..	Chi & N west pf	200	8	8	8	8
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
12¼	2½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	7⅞	7	7⅞	..
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	800	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜	4½
24⅛	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	700	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6½
11	6	..	Chile Copper	70	5	5	5	..
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	23800	17	16⅜	16⅝	16¾
28½	11	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
68	43¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	45½	45½	45½	45
100	51⅞	5	Cleve CCC&St pf	20	54	54	54	..
91	50	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	90	90	90	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	..
30	8	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	10½	10½	10½	10½
21	4¼	..	Columbia Gas	12800	15⅜	14⅝	15	14½
79⅞	40	.60	Columbia G pf A	500	61	60½	61	60
41⅜	13½	2	Columbian Carb	500	28¾	27½	28⅛	27½
11	3⅝	..	Comm Credit	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
82	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	81½	81½	81½	..
13⅜	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	3500	10¾	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
5⅛	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	2800	2¾	2½	2½	2½
12¼	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
11⅜	2⅜	..	Consol Film I pf	200	6⅜	6½	6⅜	..
68¾	31⅛	..	Consol Gas	7800	59¾	58½	59	58¼
98⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
10⅛	4½	1	Consol Laundries	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5½
9	4	..	Consol Oil	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	2 00	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
47¾	24⅞	4	Cont Baking pf	400	38½	37¾	38⅛	37⅞
41	17	2	Cont Can	2800	39¾	37½	39	37⅝
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	17¼	16½	16⅝	16¼
3⅜	⅜	..	Cont Motors	500	2½	2	2⅛	2
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	1100	6½	5⅞	6	6
55⅜	24¾	3	Corn Products	1700	53½	52½	52¼	52
2⅜	1½	..	Coty	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
26½	13½	2†	Cream of Wheat	300	24½	24	24½	..
23⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	1000	22	21	21	22½
30½	17⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	27⅜
49⅞	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	18¾	18¾	18¾	19¾
3⅞	⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	27	27	27	..
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	49
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1000	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	300	5	5	5	4⅞

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	300	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	800	58	57½	57½	..
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	12500	26½	25	25⅝	25⅛
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	300	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜
13¼	7½	1.38	Dome Mines	300	12	12	12	..
18½	11¼	1.50†	Dominion Stores	500	14⅞	14½	14½	14½
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	400	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
23	5	..	Dresser A	200	8	8	8	..
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	8500	38⅜	37	37⅞	37⅜

—E—

87⅞	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	3600	55¾	54¼	54¼	54½
125	104¾	6	Eatsman Kod pf	90	117	117	117	..
10⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
2½	⅛	..	Eitingon Schild	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	3500	19½	18⅞	19	19¼
4	⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow &2Lt	4800	7⅜	6¾	7	7½
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	1700	20	19⅜	20	18⅞
55½	8½	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	18	17	17	18
37¼	11	3	Endicott Johnson	100	34	34	34	33
33¼	12⅜	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	24	24	24	24¼
25	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	9	9	9	7
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	..
19	12	1½	Equitable Off Big	100	12	12	12	..
11¾	2	..	Erie RR	800	5¾	5⅜	5⅝	5⅝
15⅞	3⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾

—F—

6⅛	2¾	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	3½	3½	3½	..
47¾	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	120	11½	11½	11½	11
1⅞	½	..	Fashion Park	200	½	½	½	..
7⅞	1½	..	Fashion Park pf	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
7⅞	⅜	..	Fed Screw W	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
10⅝	3	..	Fed Water Serv	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	900	18	17¼	17½	17
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	400	13⅜	13	13¾	..
66	63	3	Firestone T&R pf	100	63	63	63	..
54⅛	35	2½	First Nat Stores	500	51½	50½	51¼	51
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2⅜	⅛	..	Follansbee B	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
2¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅛
15⅞	3	9‡	Foster-Wheeler	300	9½	9	9¼	9
22⅜	10¼	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	700	19	18½	19	..
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	1200	2¼	2	2	2¼
38⅜	10	2	Freeport Texas	2700	25⅞	24¾	25½	25
32	7	..	Fuller 2pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..

—G—

3½	⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
9	1	..	Gamewell	90	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	100	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	..
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	900	14¼	14	14½	14½
5	⅛	..	Gen Bronze	500	2¼	2	2	2¼
25⅝	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	30	9¼	9	9¼	..
36⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	9800	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	16
11⅞	10⅜	80	Gen Elec Sp	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	3000	24⅞	24½	24⅝	24½
3⅜	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	900	1	1	1	⅞
48½	22	2	Gen Mills	100	40½	40½	40½	40⅞
34⅝	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	25900	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
7⅞	1	..	Gen Pub Service	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
38⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	13	13	13	..
2½	¼	..	Gen Realty	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
24½	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	18½	18	18	18½
3¾	⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	1250	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
..	..	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
10⅜	3½	..	Glidden	200	6½	5⅜	6¼	6⅜
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	62	62	62	62
8	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	5	5	5	4⅞
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	800	16	15½	15⅝	15⅞
23½	..	..	Goodrich pf	100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14½
38⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	6400	17⅜	16½	17	16⅞
69⅛	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	42½	42	42¾	41
4⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	1300	3½	2¼	2¾	2⅜
17	6¾	10	Granite City Stl	100	13½	12¾	13½	..
23	5½	..	Great Nor pf	1300	9¾	8¾	9¼	9½
11¾	5	..	Great Nor Ore	8900	7	7	7	7
83	48	7	Great W Sug pf	50	74	74	74	..
2⅜	½	..	Grisby-Grunow	300	1	1	1	1

—H—

4¼	⅜	..	Hahn Dept Stg	300	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	..
29	7½	..	Hahn D S pf	300	13½	13¼	13½	..
3	¾	..	Hartman Corp B	100	¾	½	¾	⅝
3½	¼	..	Hayes Body	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
13¾	5	..	Holland Furnace	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
63	43½	6	Hershey Choc	300	53¼	52	53	54⅜
7⅛	3½	..	Houdaille Her B pf	100	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	..
10⅞	3	..	Houston Oil	200	7½	7	7	7
67½	42¼	4.50	Household Fin pf	300	50⅜	49½	50¼	..
11¾	3⅞	..	Hudson Motor	800	5	4⅞	5	5
5⅜	1½	..	Hupp Motors	800	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾

—I—

14½	4⅜	..	Ill Central	700	14½	14	14⅜	14¼
9⅛	3⅜	..	Indian Motor	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
3⅜	1	..	Indian Refining	700	3	3	3	2
40	7	2	Indus Rayon	4300	32½	31⅝	32¼	32⅛
47⅞	14⅞	3	Ingersoll-Rand	300	38½	38½	38½	38¼
37⅛	10	..	Inland Steel	100	14	14	14	..
8¼	3¼	..	Insurashare Ord	100	6	5	5	..
14⅜	3¼	..	Interboro Rap T	9600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
117	83½	.5†	Int Business M	1800	90½	88	89¾	88⅝
3½	1¼	.90	Int Carriers	300	2	2	2⅛	2⅛
18⅜	8¾	..	Int Cement	300	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8
30	4¼	..	Int Combus pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
34½	10¾	1.30	Int Harvester	7400	23⅜	23	23	23½
100	68½	7	Int Harvester pf	200	84	83	84	83
11⅜	2¾	..	Int Hydrodec	800	6¼	6	6⅛	6⅜
12⅜	3½	..	Int Nickel	8300	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
12	1⅜	..	Int Paper 7%	10	3½	3½	3½	4
..	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow C	500	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
12⅜	⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow pf	800	3	3⅛	2⅞	3
8	4	..	Int Print Ink	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
45	34½	6	Int Pr Ink pf	10	46	46	46	44
23½	9¾	1½	Int Salt	100

STEEL TRADE CONTINUES AT A QUIET PACE

Output Now Around 16 P. C—Tin Plate Activity Is Higher—Iron Dull

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec 12—Only two lines in the steel industry are showing expansion just now: Automobile production and tin plate manufacture. Automobile production in November increased 18 per cent over October and the December gain will be equally as sharp, it is probable.

Tin plate production is now at 45 per cent of capacity compared with the recent low point of 30 per cent. No very large orders for tin plate for 1933 shipment have been placed as yet, but the tin plate makers are confident of such orders, and are gaiting their production accordingly.

Nearly all of the important steel barometers for November have been turned in. One was slightly favorable and the other two were unfavorable. In the latter class was the unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation, showing a decline in orders by 28,739 tons, bringing the total on books down to 1,968,301 tons, which comes within 2000 tons of the record low on books at the end of July.

Output Now at 16 P. C.

Steel ingot production declined 5 per cent last month, but pig iron production showed a gain of 1 per cent. However, the steel ingot production is more sensitive than that of pig iron and is more truly representative of the trend in the industry. The present operating rate in the steel industry is slightly under 16 per cent of capacity, and this rate may sag to 12 per cent before the year is over. The prospects are that the average rate in January will be around 16 per cent, but February should see somewhat higher operations.

The new official price of tin plate is $4.25 a box. Buyers of the largest quantities can purchase at $4 a box, according to reports in the trade, while purchasers of only fairly large lots can buy at $4.15. Tin plate out of stock can be had at $3.75 a box, the minimum price heretofore on this description having been $3.85.

Purchasing on the part of the railroads and the builders continues disappointing. The largest prospective piece of rail business to develop during the week involves some 27,000 tons of rails for the Santa Fe, while the Illinois Central has shown its intention of buying 6000 tons.

Structural Steel Demand

Sales of fabricated structural steel are running about 10,000 tons weekly, or slightly lower than the weekly average for the year. The principal purchases are of a governmental nature and are in large measures in the form of bridges. It is possible that structural steel inquiry is at the peak. There are fully 600,000 tons of structural steel work in sight.

Business in pig iron is exceedingly dull. The American Locomotive Company's purchase of 350 tons of iron 10 days ago was the last large transaction in the East. The largest new inquiry is that of the General Fire Extinguisher Company for 1250 tons, high silicon iron being wanted.

Lower pig iron prices in the eastern Pennsylvania district are recognized, or $12.50 a ton at the furnace, a figure which has been hinted at for three weeks, but which is now an open quotation. The lower price resulted because of large offerings of imported iron at cheap quotations. Thus Dutch pig iron is to be had at $12 a ton, duty paid.

Iron and steel scrap prices continue low, in fact so low that many sellers of scrap, such as the railroads, have withdrawn from the market until prices advance somewhat. Steel scrap prices are the lowest since February.

Copper at New Low

Shipments of European steel to the United States are less pronounced, partly because Europeans do not wish to advance the American steel makers. Americans have virtually lost their Canadian market in tin plate because of the British preferential tariffs which allow Welsh tin plate to go economically into the Dominion. The American Can Company is reported to have bought 1,000,000 boxes of Welsh plate for its Canadian plant.

The reaching of new all-time low levels in copper was the feature of the nonferrous markets over the week. Copper has been sold at 5 cents a pound in the home market, compared with the previous low of 5¼c. The European price at the close of the week was 4.90c a pound, compared with the old-time low there of 4.40c.

Silver has recovered somewhat from its recent all-time low. At the close of the week silver was selling at 25½c an ounce, compared with 24⅞c a week before. Lead declined 50 cents a ton in the Middle West, or to 2¾c a pound, East St. Louis, the New York quotation remaining the same at 3 cents a pound. The price of zinc has remained the same all week at 3¼c a pound, East St. Louis, and demand was extremely low.

Tin rose ⅝c a pound in the course of the week due to the strength of sterling exchange. Demand has been very quiet.

RISE OF DOLLAR IN PARIS MAKES EXPORT OF GOLD PROFITABLE

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP)—The American dollar went to 25.625 francs on the foreign exchange today, a new high since April, 1931. The pound sterling also improved.

At the new rate the dollar is at a point where the export of gold to the United States would be profitable, and gold shipments were expected. Officials of the French line refused to confirm or deny a report that $8,000,000 in gold had been shipped.

The decline of the franc was attributed to apprehension regarding the pending Chamber of Deputies session during which debate on the debts may be held.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Gross revenues of Canadian Pacific Railway for the first week of December totaled $3,343,000, compared with $3,928,000 in the like 1931 week, a decrease of $585,000.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	28	27½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	23½	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14½	14
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	77	76¼
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30	29
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	73¼	73
Amer Inter 5½s '49	76¾	76½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	63	63
Amer Smelting 5s '47	88¾	88
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	103¾	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106¾	106½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105¾	105¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	104¾	104¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	104¾	104¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90½	90½
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '78	65¾	65¾
Anglo-Chile Nit Te '45	3¼	3¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	80¾	80
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	92¾	92¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90½	90
Atch T&SF 4s T S L '58	93	93
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100¾	100¼
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	76	76
Balt & Ohio 4s Tol & C div '50	55	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	63	63
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	58½	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29	28¾
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	39	38½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80	80
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	38	37½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107	106¾
Ben Ind Loan 6s '48	84	84
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '60 C	108¾	108
Bing & Bing 6½s '60	14	14
Boston & Main 4¾s '61	61¾	61¼
Boston & Main 5s '67	64½	63
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106½	106½
Bklyn-Man Tr 6s '68	88¾	86¾
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	106	106
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	109½	109¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	38¼	38
Bush Term con 5s '55	41	41
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	71	70
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	106	106
Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38	95¾	95¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	84¾	84¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	84	83¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	84	83¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	84½	83¾
Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	87¾	86½
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90	89¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	89¾	89¾
Con North deb 7s '40	100	100
Can PUacific 5s '44	84¾	84¾
Carolina Clin & O 6s '52	67	67
Cen District Tel 5s	106	105¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	25	25
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	17	17
Cen New England 4s '61	67½	67½
Cen Pacific 1s 4s '49	78¼	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54	53¾
Cen Steel Co 8s '41	81¾	81¾
Certainteed 5½s '48	35	33½
Chrs Corp 5s '47	67	67
Ches & O con 5s '39	104¾	104¾
Ces & O 4½s B	82	82
Cicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	39	38¾
Cicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	94	94
Cicago B & Q gen 4s '58	88½	88½
Cicago & East Ill 5s '51	14	13
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	37	37
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	44¼	44¼
Chicago MStP&Pac adj 2000	5¼	5
Chicago MStP&Pac 5s '75	19	18¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	17¾	17¾
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	13½	13
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	51	51
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	18	17
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27½	26½
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23¾	23¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	14¾	14½
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	97	96¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	102¼	101½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	69	69
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	77¾	77¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98¾	98½
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	102	101½
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	54	53½
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	47	47
Colonial Oil 6s '38	46	46
Colo & So 4½s '80	50	50
Coloumbia Gas & E Co 5sdeb'61	79¾	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	79½	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	79½	79½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99	99
Con Gas 5s '57	103¼	103¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	100	99¼
Con Gag Co deb 5½s '45	105½	105½
Consum Pow upi 5s '52	104¾	104¾
Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40	47	47
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1	1
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	21	20
Cuba RR 1st 5½s '52	17¾	17¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104½	104¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79	78
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	14¾	14½
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	20¾	20¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	98¼	96¾
Detroit Ed 5s '53	101¾	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '40	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '62	101½	101¼
Dodge Bros at 6½s '40	89¾	89¾
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57	104½	103¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	4¾	4¾
Erie RR ref 5s '67	26¾	26¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26¾	26¾
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	84¾	84¾
Fed Metal 7s '34	85	85
Fla East Coast 5s '74	3½	2½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '42	4	4
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	54½	54½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	59	59
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2¾	2¾
Goodrich 6s '45	48¾	48¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	78	77½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	97¾	96¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	100¼	99½
Great Northern 4½s '56 D	44¼	44½
Great Northern 7s '28 A	62	61¼
Gulf Mobile of Mo 5s	33¾	33¾
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	87	87
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54½	54½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40	38¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	50	48¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103½	103
Ill Central 4s '53	47½	47¼
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37½	37
Ill Central 5½s '56	65	65
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43½	43
Ill Central W Lines	48	48
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	101¼	101¼
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79	78½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	41	40
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	41¾	41¾
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	45¾	44½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	19	17½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	59	57½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	52¾	53½
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	17¾	17¾
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	19½	19
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	3¼	3¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	39¼	38
Int Paper 6s '55	15¾	14½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	35¼	35
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	33½	32½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	81¾	81¾
Inv Equity Corp 5s B xw '48	81¼	81½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102¾	102½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	48½	48½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	63	62
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	88½	88½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	62	62
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73¼	73½
L'Autaro 6s '54	4½	4
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	39	38
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	72¼	72½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	80¼	80½
Long Island deb 5s '34	98½	98½
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	32¾	32
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '53	104	104
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	3½	3½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	28	27
Meade 6s '45 ww	47½	46¾
Metro Water 5½s '50	68	67¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	75½	75
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75½	75
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	41	38
Min StP & SSM 5½s '78	49¼	49¼
Mo Ill 5s '59	26	26
Mo W & T pl 4s B '62	52¾	52¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	61½	61½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	11½	11¼
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	22½	21½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23	22
Mo Pacific 5s I, '81	22	22
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	11¼	10¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	83	83
Mobile & Ohio 4s '38	64	63
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	51½	50¾
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	83½	82¼
Nat Steel 5s '56	79¾	79½
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	83½	83
N O Pub Ser 5s A '53	59½	59½
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	59	59
N O T & M 5s B '54	22	22
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	69½	69½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	44¾	43¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47	47
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57¼	56½
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	68½	68½
NY Chi & StL 4¼s '78	17	15½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18½	17
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 ret	41¾	32½
NY Connec Ry 4½s '53	88¾	88½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	36	36
NY Edison 5s G '51	106¾	106¾
NY Edison 5s '44	106	106
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¼	113
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	100¾	100½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	111⅝	110⅝
NY NH&H cv deb 3½s '56	51	51
NY NH&H no deb 4s '50	88¼	88¼
NY NH&H 4½s '67	69¼	69½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	78	78
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	51	51
NY Railway inc 6s '65	1¾	1
NY Steam Corp 5s '36	103⅝	101⅞
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	105	104¾
NY Trap Rock 6s '44	52	51
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	101	100⅞
Norf & W con 4s '96	94¾	94¾
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19½	18¾
North Am Co 5s '61	53¾	53¾
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	81¼	81
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	58	57
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	83¾	82¾
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	70	70
Nor Pacific 5s D 2047	80	80
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101	101
Ogden & L Cham 4s '48	40	40
Ore Short Line 5s	100⅞	100⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	21½	21
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	87¾	87¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¾	105¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106	106
Paramount Public 5½s '50	14½	14⅛
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	13¾	13
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	92	92
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	85	85
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	83	83
Penn Railroad 4½s '63	77	77
Penn Railroad con 4½s '65	89¾	89⅛
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '68	78¾	78½
Penn Railroad 5s '64	77½	77½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	86¼	86⅛
Penn Railroad gold 5½s '30	99	98
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	108¾	108¾
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	94½	94½
Philadelphia Co 5s '60	82	81
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	97¾	97¾
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	57¼	57¼
Phil & Read C&I 8s '49	48	48
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	100¼	100¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	74	74
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	39½	39¼
Pub Ser E&G 4½s '67	103¼	103¼
Pub Sve E&G 4½s 1970	103	103
Reac Con RR NJ col 4s '51	70	70
Radio Keith Orph 6s	17	17
Rio G & W col 4s '49	34	34
Rochester Gas 5s	101½	101¼
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	23¼	23¼
St Joseph L&P 4½s '37	103¼	103¼
St Joseph Lead 5½s	90	90
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10½	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	8	8
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	61½	61½
St P M&M con 6s '33	93	93
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	2¾	2¾
Seabd AL 6s	2¾	2¾
Seabd AL 6s ct	2¾	2¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	86	85¼
Shell Union 5s '47	84½	84½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	84½	84½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	95¼	95¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¾	98½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	101¾	101¾
Skelly Oil Co 4½s '39	71¾	71¾
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	105¾	105¾
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	48	48½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	46½	46½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	46¾	45½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	19¼	19
Southern Ry con 5s '94	25¼	25¼
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	25½	25½
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106¾	106¾
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	105	104¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97½	96¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18¼	18¼
Studebaker 6s '42	44¾	44
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	94
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	22¼	22¼
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	42½	42½
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	43½	43½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	41¾	41¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	24	22½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	51½	51½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '57	102½	102½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	100	100
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¼	98¼
Union Pacific 4s '68	78¾	78½
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	85¾	85¾
Union Pacific 4½s '67	84¼	84¼
Union Pacific 4s reg	95	95
US Rubber Co 5s '47	40	40
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	65	65
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69½	68½
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29½	28
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	90¼	90¼
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	59¾	59½
Wabash RR 2d 5s '39	40¾	40¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	105¼	105¼
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105½	105½
Western Electric 5s '44	99¼	99¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	56	56
Western Maryland 5½s '77	61	61
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Western Union 6½s '36	74	73
Western Union 5s '60	56½	56
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	56½	56¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	57½	57½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last—Dec12	Last—Dec10
3½s '47	101.30	101.30	101.30	101.30
1st 4¼s '47	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.5
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.19	103.20	103.19
4th 4¼s reg	103.18	103.16	103.16	103.17
US 3s '55*	96.30	96.30	96.30	96.18
US 3½s '49	97.31	97.26	99.31	97.29
US 3¾s '43 March	101.16	101.14	101.16	101.15
US 3¾s '43 June	101.16	101.16	101.16	101.15
US 3¾s '56	102.27	102.27	102.27	102.26
US 4s '54	104.23	104.22	104.23	104.21
US 4¼s '52	108.25	108.25	108.25	108.24

FOREIGN BONDS

Antioquia 7s B '45	7	7
Antioquia 7s D '45	7	7
Antioquia III 7s '57	7	7
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	43¾	41½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	44¾	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	44¼	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	44¾	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	44¼	44¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	45	44¾
Australia 4½s '56	68	67½
Australia 5s '55	72¼	71½
Australia 5s '57	73½	72
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51¾	51
Austria (Lower) 7½s '50	50½	50½
Austria (Upper) 7s '46	50¼	50¼
Bavarian (State) 6½s '45	50	50
Belgium (King) 6s '55	92¾	92½
Belgium (King) 8½s '49	101	100¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	104½	104
Belgium (King) 7s '56	103½	103
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38½	38¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	43
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	58	57
Berlin Elec 6s '55	54	53¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	4¼	4
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4	4
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	5½	5½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15¼	14¾
Brazil (US) 8s '41	18¼	17½
Bremen 7s '35	61	61
Brisbane 5s '57	67	66½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23¼	22¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	29¾	26¾
Bulgaria 7s '67	30	30
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	98½	98½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	81¼	81½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	98¾	98½
Chile (Bank) 6¼s '81	9¼	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	9¼	9¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	6	5¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6	6
Chile (Rep) 8s '63	6	6
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4¼	4¼
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	17	17
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	42¾	42¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	29¾	28¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61	29¾	29¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¾	29¼
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	70	70
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	24½	24½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77½	77¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	41¾	41½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73¼	72
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84½	84½
Duke Price Power 8s '66	44¼	44
Estonia Bank 7s '67	38	38
Finland 5½s '58	54½	54½
Finnish A 6½s '54	55	55
Finnish B 6½s '54	57	56
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	100½	100½
Frankfort 6½s '53	34¾	34¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	119½	119¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	127⅝	127⅝
German 7s '49	71½	71
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	57¾	57¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	49¾	49¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	49½	49¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58¾	58
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	39½	39¼
Germ El Pow '53	51	49¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	41¾	41¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	48½	48½
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	52	49½
Hamburg 6s '46	43	43
Harpen 6s '49 ww	57	57
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	51	51
Helsingfors 6½s '60	48	47½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s As '61	25¾	25¾
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	12⅞
Italy (King) 7s '51	99½	99½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	35	34½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49½	49¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	60¾	60½
Karstadt 6s '43	29¾	29½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	12½	12
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104¾	104¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104½	104½
Mex 5s large	5	5
Milan (City) 6½s '52	32½	32¼
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13¾	13¾
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	15½	15¼
New South Wales 5s '57	70	70
New South Wales 5s '58	69¾	69¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	104	104
North German Lloyd 6s '47	49¾	48¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	76	76
Norway (King) 6s '43	84	84
Norway (King) 6s '44	84½	84
Norway (King) 6s '52	83	83
Norwegian El 6½s '57	65	64¾
Nuremberg 6s '52	39½	39½
Panama (Rep) 5s '52	48½	48½
Paris-Orleans 8½s '58	101¾	101½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	4¼	4¼
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53½	53
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	87¾	87¾
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	10	10
Prague (City) 7½s '52	90	90
Prussia 6½s '31	49¾	49¾
Prussia 6s '52	48	48
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	50	49¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	50	49¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50	49¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	52	50½
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	33½	33¼
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '46	8¾	8¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	11¾	11¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	84¾	84¾
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	86½	86½
Roumania 7s '59	33	33
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '56	8	8
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	83	83½
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	40	40½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	57	56¾
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	19½	18¾
Siemens 6½s '51	70	70
Silesia Bk 6s '47	41	41
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	41	41
Solvsons (City) 6s '36	106½	106½
Sydney 5½s '55	67½	68¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	94½	94½
Taiwan Elec 5½s '71	41¾	41¾
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	32¾	32¾
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	37½	36¾
Tyrol 7½s '55	81½	81½
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	103¾	104⅛
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	47½	47
Unterelbe 6s '53	48¾	48¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	42	41¾
Württemberg 7s '50	35½	35½

Debt Issue—Canadian View

(Excerpts from Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada)

IN ORDER to receive payments a country must expect to import more than it exports, or else continue to make annual loans to an amount which will offset payments of principal and interest and the excess of her exports. There is no other possibility.

It is impossible for a great creditor country to have an export surplus unless it continues to make new loans on an ever-increasing scale.

In reality, Great Britain borrowed from the United States wheat, meat and munitions, rather than gold. These kinds of goods are those in relation to which there has been the maximum fluctuations in price in the intervening intervals.

If Great Britain were allowed to repay the debt with shipments of such goods, or with goods of a value equivalent to the present value of the goods obtained with the original loans, there would be no difficulty about coming to an agreement.

Unfortunately, the tariff of the United States prevents payments in kind, and no other type of payment is possible.

When a creditor puts difficulties in the way of receiving payments, it is time to consider the possibilities of a new agreement.

To persist in the demand for such payment (in gold) will certainly tend to give fresh ammunition to the school who believe in the possibility of managing currency without reference to gold. With such a plan once well recognized, the countries which have abandoned the gold standard might well afford to pay out the bulk of their gold, and the resulting inflation in gold countries might finally produce the desired equilibrium.

The situation is very delicately balanced, and success or failure of the

Poles United on Foreign Policy But Keenly Partisan at Home

Country's Long Frontiers Involve Many Questions of Difficult Adjustment—Favorable Trade Balance Kept, Despite Low Prices

PEACE OF THE BALTIC—*Last of Two Articles*

By ROBERT MACHRAY
Author and Authority on Baltic Affairs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—It is highly significant of the financial condition of Poland that it remains on the gold standard, practically without restrictions. Its economic condition is not good, but might be much worse.

Predominantly an agricultural land, it suffers, like the other Baltic States, from the low prices that prevail for farm products, but, like them, too, it has abundance of food for man and beast. It succeeds in maintaining a favorable trade balance, though at the price of considerable sacrifices. The crowds that throng the Marshalkovska, the central street of the capital, of an evening when the day's work is done are cheerful, and step out as if they had a place and a purpose in the world: they are typical of the Poles in general.

Keen partisans in their domestic politics, the Poles are patriots first, last and all the time. They may or may not support the Pilsudski régime in home affairs; but they are virtually a unit on its foreign policy.

In Power Six Years

As for the régime itself, it has ruled the country for six years, and it would be astonishing if during that length of time it had not lost some of the popularity which initially attended Marshal Pilsudski's coup d'état; but it is very strong in both the administration, which has its ramifications in every county, town and village, and in the army.

For a time the trade recession discredited it, but that phase passed when the Poles realized that the condition was world-wide. To most of them the Marshal, already a legend in his life-time, is the symbol of a united Poland. None of them seriously question his patriotism; all of them know that the foreign policy of the State is guided by his firm hands.

Yet if there was no Pilsudski at the helm or in existence the foreign policy of Poland would be one and the same—for the simple reason that it must be so. The late Count Skrzynski, who was Polish Foreign Minister before the Pilsudski régime, described in 1923 the geographical position of Poland as "particularly unfavorable"; with the result that its policy must be "absolutely pacific," but it was "equally necessary for her to have an army as strong as possible."

Mr. August Zaleski, the recent Foreign Minister, talks exactly in the same way, but with the very important difference that he anchors Polish policy to the League of Nations, of whose Council Poland was not a member until 1926. In the crisis now going on which threatens the very existence of the League, Poland has specifically declared for its continuance.

Mainly Question of Frontiers

It is the geographical situation, then, of Poland that fixes its foreign policy. It is above all a question of frontiers. The total length of its frontiers is 5534 kilometers (about 3450 miles), of which only 140 kilometers are on the sea—the Baltic. Counting in East Prussia its longest frontier—that with Germany—is 1900 kilometers in length; the next longest is its frontier with Soviet Russia, which is almost exactly 500 kilometers shorter than its frontier with Germany.

Poland's frontiers with friendly Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Latvia—in all, about 1440 kilometers in length—give no uneasiness; nor does its frontier of 500 kilometers with Lithuania. As that frontier remains "closed," it is well aware of Lithuanian hostility and regrets it, but far more from the economic than the political point of view.

At the moment the frontiers that really matter are those with the Soviet and Germany. Poland's eastern frontiers were fixed by the Ambassadors' Conference in 1923, but they were those which were agreed on between Poland and the Soviet in the Treaty of Riga two years before as the outcome of the Polish victories over the Bolshevik in 1920.

Despite the treaty, for several years the relations of the two countries could scarcely be called normal; there was so much disturbance on the border that Poland had to form a strong force of frontier guards to deal with it, the result being that the troubles ceased, and today this whole frontier is perfectly peaceful. And there is now a marked improvement in the relations between Poland and the Soviet—a genuine détente, to use that favorite diplomatic word. How long it will last is another matter, but the way in which it has come about is interesting.

French Treaty Extended

Polish foreign policy was distinguished by treaties concluded with France and Roumania, as well as by the peace of Riga, in 1921. The French and Roumanian treaties, the terms of which are well known, were defensive treaties, the former palpably being concerned with a possible attack by Germany on one or both countries, and the latter being as palpably directed against an attack by the Soviet on one or both "Border" States.

The French treaty was enlarged to some extent by the Locarno Franco-Polish Treaty of Guarantee. In 1926 the Polish-Roumanian treaty was enlarged to cover aggression against their entire territorial integrity. Both the French and Roumanian treaties were deposited with the League of Nations, and they remain the foundations of Polish foreign policy.

On the other side may be placed the German-Soviet treaties of Rapallo and Berlin, treaties which were viewed with great suspicion in France and Poland, where it was feared they included secret clauses inimical to both. Apprehension of an alliance between the Soviet and Germany long disturbed Poland, and does so today, though in less measure.

Almost from the first Polish policy sought to establish friendly relations with the other Baltic border states, Finland, Estonia and Latvia. Lithuania had to be left out because of Vilna. Some 10 or 12 conferences were held; at one (1922) a Baltic League, of a strictly defensive character, based on Poland, appeared to be established, but was wrecked in the end because Finland failed to ratify the treaty.

At another, three years later, the four states discussed their security, and considered ways and means of defense in common against the Soviet, which immediately tried to counter this movement by offering non-aggression treaties to one or another of these states—but without result until the present year, when non-aggression treaties at last of a nature acceptable to them, were signed by all four. The latest of these was signed by Poland in July, but it maintained intact its alliance with Roumania, while not precluding—rather preparing the way for—the signing of a non-aggression treaty between that state and the Soviet.

Poland had been ready all along to sign a suitable non-aggression treaty. The fact should not be forgotten that in the League Assembly, 1927, Poland submitted a pact of non-aggression to apply to all nations. The pact ultimately led to a resolution, carried unanimously, prohibiting all wars of aggression—a forerunner of the Briand-Kellogg pact of the following year. In '931, the negotiations which had been going on intermittently between the Soviet and Poland, as well as Finland, Estonia and Latvia, for a non-aggression treaty were suddenly expedited by a change of front on the part of the Soviet. A new situation had arisen on its eastern frontiers through the action of Japan in Manchuria, and it was anxious to stabilize its western boundaries. Hence the hurry! And the real origin of the détente referred to.

Frontier and Treaty Revision

Two or three weeks ago Warsaw celebrated the thirteenth anniversary of its great deliverance from the Bolshevik invasion which so nearly overwhelmed it. The note of the occasion was calm and confident. Indeed, it was plain that the attitude of the Poles, while watchful and wary, was not one of implacable hostility to Russia, nor was it one of apprehension. They would like to be and to keep on normal terms with Russia. Certainly Poland has no desire whatever to attack it, or any other state. Yet in its ears ring German voices night and day crying that Poland is about to attack Danzig or the Reich itself.

The question of what the Germans call the Danziger Korridor, raises the whole complex of problems included under "frontier revision," or more widely still, "treaty revision."

It is not so much Danzig, or East Prussia, or Memel that matters, though they undoubtedly lie in what it is customary to call the danger zone, it is the question of the post-war settlement of Europe, the symbol of which is the long line of frontier between Poland and the Reich that is being cast into the political arena by many leading Germans.

Corridor Strongly Polish

This frontier, 2000 kilometers long if the frontiers of East Prussia and Danzig are included, is unmistakably a serious problem for Europe. It is not Poland that is raising this question. The many stories that are being told of the likelihood, or the certainty, of attacks by Poland on Danzig or on the Reich are fantastic. What does Poland stand to gain?

It is, of course, true that there are strong Polish forces in Pomerania—the "Corridor"—and in Posnania, as well as in Polish Upper Silesia; in the circumstances it would be passing strange if there were not; they are there for the elementary purpose of defense.

It is well to remember that 90 per cent of the population of the "Corridor" is Polish; the same is the case with Posnania; in fact these two provinces are the most Polish parts of Poland. This has come about because Poles have taken the place of the Germans who left these territories. On the other side of the frontier are 750,000 Germans who quitted Poland—all of them vocal. But it is Germany, as a whole, that cannot get over the loss of its former Polish provinces.

Cosmic Radiation Topic of Lecture

Experiments showing that the strange form of energy called cosmic radiation is at least partly composed of electrically charged particles and that its origin seems to be in the remote regions of the material universe were conducted yesterday by Dr. Ralph D. Bennett of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at the first of the season's Society of Arts lectures.

Dr. Bennett, who is a member of the electrical engineering department at Technology, described the rays as wandering about the universe at about 185,000 miles a second raining upon the earth continuously in the form of darts of energy that penetrate everything.

Discussing the possible significance of this radiation, Dr. Bennett said that natural scientists know very little about the time, the place and nature of the origin of this form of energy. "It may have started 10,000,000,000 years ago," he explained, "and if so, some 90 per cent of the radiation would still be wandering about unabsorbed. There is no terrestrial and no demonstrated celestial process which accounts for the radiation," he said.

Boston Art Notes

Harvard Society

Designs for the theater are being shown at the Harvard Society for Contemporary Art. Some of the most famous names associated with stagecraft are affixed to these designs and we have an opportunity to see for ourselves the thought as it develops. A wealth of literature has appeared in the last two decades on the subject; there has been controversy, experiment, failure.

Obviously the tendency, as varied as it may appear, is uniformly opposed to literal device, which transliterates object for object from the outside world; the play is no photographic portrayal of life, nor should the décor be. The tendency is toward generalization, toward abstraction, toward illusory effects to kindle the imagination. The artist is convinced he can produce a more compelling result by clipping off intrusive details and centralizing upon a single, significant symbol.

We may see some of Mr. Robert Edmund Jones's plans for "Green Pastures" and "Wozzeck." There are Mr. Lee Simonson's plans for "Faust" and his costumes for "Peer Gynt." Mr. Norman Bel Geddes's projects for "The Divine Comedy" and "Jeanne D'Arc" exhibit his over-elaborate theatricality, his resort to exaggerated light and shadow for enhancement of colossal schemes. In most instances we welcome the absence of clutter and excessive trappings, which had grown a bit wearisome in scenic designs of the past. Whether the immense spaces and the ominous illumination will heighten the dramatic tone of the masterpieces for which these designs are intended is a question. Nevertheless, this craft has taken great strides, and, though these projects may seem a bit extravagant, exigency and economic laws will temper them.

The costume designs exhibit imagination, wit and archæological curiosity. This art has flourished most, it appears, being more human and requiring some discipline on the part of the artist. Of especial interest are Picasso's designs for the ballet, "Tricorne." D. A.

Theaters

"Sara Crewe"

"Sara Crewe," the Frances Hodgson Burnett story, beloved of all regular little girls, came to pleasing performance in dramatized form by the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater Company at Jordan Hall Saturday morning and afternoon. What though the pastoral sound of the oboe and high-flying piano scales from neighboring studios adorned some of the more pathetic situations—the children were oblivious of them, as of the rustling candy boxes, which of course they considered a major part of the entertainment.

Again Miss Dorothy Major proved, as the little slavey, Becky, that she has the histrionic gift. Miss Gene Magnus made a charming Sara, the brave little girl who pretended at being a princess in order to be able always to be polite to persons who were rude to her. Miss Gretchen Sherman gave a sharply characterized portrayal of Miss Minchin, a boarding-school mistress of the old school. Really, they're much nicer nowadays. And perhaps always were, except in stories and plays.

The young men in the cast seemed to feel a trifle stilted in the bearded guise of middle age, but as Mr. Barron and later Mr. Carrisford, Messrs. John Hibbard and Wendell Whitten (judging from the diction, the same actor) fitted into the picture satisfactorily to the young audience. Mr. Charles Aitken's Ram Dass was a romantic Indian.

As usual with this company, the settings were attractive examples of economy of means (made not too apparent) achieving pictorial ends. The next play in this series is "Huckleberry Finn," on Jan. 7, at 10:15 and 2:15. M. L.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets: talk.
5:15 NBC, Dromedary Caravan: sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, "Johnny Hart in Hollywood."
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters: male trio.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater: Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Gus Van; trio; orchestra.
8:30 Excerpts from "Circumstantial Evidence," Harvard Dramatic Club play.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Sinclair Minstrels.
9:30 Mansfield Singers.
9:45 "Pearl Islanders" Ensemble.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:25 "Queen of the Air" contest.
10:30 Springfield Republican news.
10:45 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 RKO Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—"Bingville Chamber of Commerce."
5:15 Strachan-Andrews Orchestra.
5:30 NBC "The Flying Family."
5:45 Donald Bain, imitations.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville": sketch.
7:30 NBC, "Melody Keepsakes."
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Socony land Sketch.
8:30 NBC, Firestone Orchestra; Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.
9:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Buick Program: Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Frank Munn.
10:00 NBC, "El Tango Romantico."
10:30 NBC, National Radio Forum: "What America Faces, Senator Joseph Robinson, Arkansas.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Statler Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Three Smiles, vocal trio.
6:00 Studio announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 White's Big Brother Program.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Three X Sisters; orchestra.
7:45 Talk, Mayor Curley, Revere.
8:00 CBS, Whispering Jack Smith; female trio; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Ruby Newman's orchestra; soloist.
8:45 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Evening in Paris," Mystery.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 Cosmopolitan String Trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS, Irene Beasley; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, "What Congress Did Today," Edwin C. Hill.
6:20 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vaughn De Leath; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Four Clubmen, quartet.
8:45 Yankee Network interview.
9:00 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 Le Paradis Band.
10:15 CBS, Comedy sketch.
10:30 CBS, Columbia Revue; soloists; organ; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—Recordings.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service; The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels, Hildreth and Weir, poetry and organ.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:45-2:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—Studio soloist.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, Vocal Art Quartet.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio music.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Madison Ensemble.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:15 p. m.—CBS, Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; instrumental soloists.

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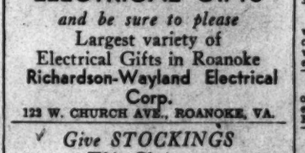

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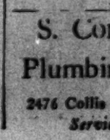

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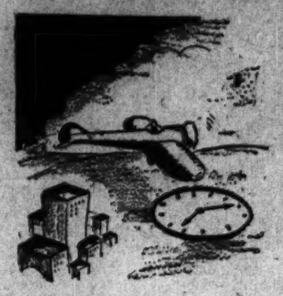
DAILY FEATURES

Worth Knowing



By means of a huge clock being constructed at the Heston Airport in England, airmen will soon be able to tell time while in flight. Some idea of its size may be had from the fact that the large minute hand moves nine inches every minute. The clock is so built that at noon and midnight both hands point due north.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Position of "only" (Miss M. M.)—Before undertaking a discussion of this highly controversial subject, a few sentences might well be considered:

Only I heard him. (No one else heard him.)
I only heard him. (I did not see him.)
I heard only him. (I did not hear the others.)

From these examples we can formulate a convenient rule: "Only" should precede the word or words it qualifies. Perhaps a better general rule would be: Place "only" where its meaning is unmistakable. (For example, "Think not of thyself only," although it violates our "convenient" rule, conforms to our "general" rule.)

The belief about "only" is that it is the most misplaced word in our language. A few more sentences, which the reader could easily correct for himself, may help us handle the belief:

Things cannot be so bad with enforcement when one can walk through the squalid sections of the city and only see one drunken man. ("Only one drunken man.")
She said she only had $3. ("Only $3.")
There only was one week left. ("Only one week.")
She only voted for one candidate. ("Only one candidate.")

For the Scrapbook

Russian Maxims

The future belongs to him who knows how to wait.

Hope in the Lord, but exert yourself.

He who steadies himself between two ships will certainly be engulfed.

The spoken word cannot be swallowed.

A mother's love will draw up from the depth of the sea.

The morning is wiser than the evening.

A man is caught by his tongue and an ox by his horns.

Man carries his superiority inside, animals theirs outside.

Better to beg than steal, but better to work than beg.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 79

Inventors

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
"Eureka! I've found it!
I've found it!" cried he.
The problem was solved;
His bath gave the key.

2.
To prove that "it moves
And is round" was his hope,
As he gave to the world
The first telescope.

3.
His appliance of air
Is used round the earth;
So we travel in safety
Asleep in our berth.

4.
He built a strange engine
With ravenous mouth,
Which yearly devours
The "king of the South."

5.
A power that has conquered
The land and the sea,
Was the fruit of his musings
While sitting at tea.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 79."

Brevities

Detroit News: Iowans have figured out that the corn from 10 acres will, if used as fuel, keep a farmhouse warm through the winter. In time, as we have been saying, things will automatically right themselves. The next forward step is for a hungry Kentucky miner to learn how to eat coal.

Humorist: A shooting contest organized in an American town was won by a local tailor. It may have been just a coincidence that all his outstanding accounts were settled on this following day.

Philadelphia Inquirer: On the political menu, too, apple sauce is served with pork.

Punch: Wheat in Canada is cheaper than sawdust. Also it makes much better bread.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

LOOK towards the light and thy shadow shall fall behind thee and thou shalt march even into exile with a song upon thy lips and the brightness of an everlasting hope shining in thy face.
—HENRY VAN DYKE

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 115, 264, 351

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first singing of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" (No. 264) was promise of its long use as a processional hymn, sung by fresh boyish voices. Sabine Baring-Gould published the words in the Church Times (England) in 1865. A few years after, Arthur Sullivan was visiting friends in an old house that had its private chapel, where Sunday services were held for the household. Here Sullivan set these stirring words to music, and the hymn was practiced by the children of the family for the coming Sunday. They begged to sing one verse alone, and to make their own choice. On Sunday the composer sat at the little harmonium in the chapel, behind a curtain, and could hardly restrain himself when the childish voices piped up alone, singing valiantly, "Like a mighty army"!

In gratitude for benefits remembered, a tablet has been placed on a house in East Seventieth Street, New York, to commemorate Sullivan's stay there while he was composing "The Pirates of Penzance." No one who was growing up in the last years of the nineteenth century forgets the absorbed delight with which everybody heard "Pinafore," "Patience," "The Mikado," and the rest, whose tunes and tripping verses are still household favorites on both sides of the Atlantic.

Arthur Seymour Sullivan (1842-1900) published his first anthem at the age of 13. At 20 he composed music for Shakespeare's "Tempest." The tune "St. Gertrude" (No. 264) was first published in 1872. His oratorio "The Golden Legend" uses the words of Longfellow.

Sabine Baring-Gould (1834-1932) was an English clergyman and writer, whose "Lives of the Saints" fill 15 volumes. He was much interested in folklore and songs, both English and French. His name appears also at No. 351, as translator of "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" from the Danish of Bernhard S. Ingemann. The latter was a professor of Danish literature, and his historical romances have long been the delight of Danish youth, while his stories for children rank next to Grimm's. For his seventieth anniversary, the Danish children gave a halfpenny each toward a gift for their favorite story-teller. The tune "St. Asaph," with its marching swing, is excellently adapted to the words.

The name of the music for No. 115, also by Sullivan, is interesting. *Lux Eoi* means "light of the morning star." *Eoi*, used in Latin from the Greek, means "morning," and the word "star" is understood with it, as in Virgil: *'Postera jamque dies surgebat Eoo*, "already the coming day was rising at the first appearing of the morning star"—a happy association of ideas with this lovely old Latin hymn.

Lighter Vein

Much

Willie Good: "Dad, our teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing."

The Rev. Mr. Good: "Well, you can tell your teacher that there is considerable difference between a congregation and a collection."—*Boston Transcript.*

Der Lustige Sachse, Leipzig

"Henry, I wish you'd put your hand over your mouth when you yawn."

Diplomatic

An English party holidaying in Switzerland decided to crown their vacation by the ascent of a very mild peak in the vicinity of their hotel. Though the climb was no more than a strenuous walk, a guide was engaged, and when the party assembled it was observed that one of them carried a totally unnecessary rope.

The Swiss, nodding gravely toward the rope, inquired politely: "M'sieu practices skeeping—yes?"—*Tit-Bits.*

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

Bill, Mary and Joan R. (Yoncalla, Ore.) say that their town has only 400 population, and that folks in larger cities might tell them where to get:

Shoes for the rubbers in bridge.
Pacifiers for the crank of a car.
Diving board for a wheat pool.
Stove lids for the range of vision.

A. M. E. (Toronto):
A carpet for a stony stare.

Miss E. M. M. (Chestnut Hill, Mass.):
A lid for a box on the ear.
Curtains for the last stage of the game.
Solace for a crying need.
Chairs for a standing committee.
Embers from a glowing tribute.

F. J. (Safford, Ariz):
Needles for the thread of a screw.

Mrs. H. K. R. (Riverton, N. J.):
Filler for wise-cracks.
A silencer for the tennis racket.
A judge for the union suit.
A morsel to tempt the painter's pallet.

"The Four Horsemen" (Sioux Center, Iowa):
Shock absorbers for a bump of curiosity.
Stamps for football letters.

Mrs. C. A. Y. (Los Angeles):
A ladder for the social climber.

Miss B. M. (Alliance, O.):
A finishing school for the smart weed.

Not a Porthole This Time

The professor had left his berth in the sleeper to find a drink of ice water, and was hopelessly lost in the middle of the aisle. It was about midnight. The train was speeding through the country.

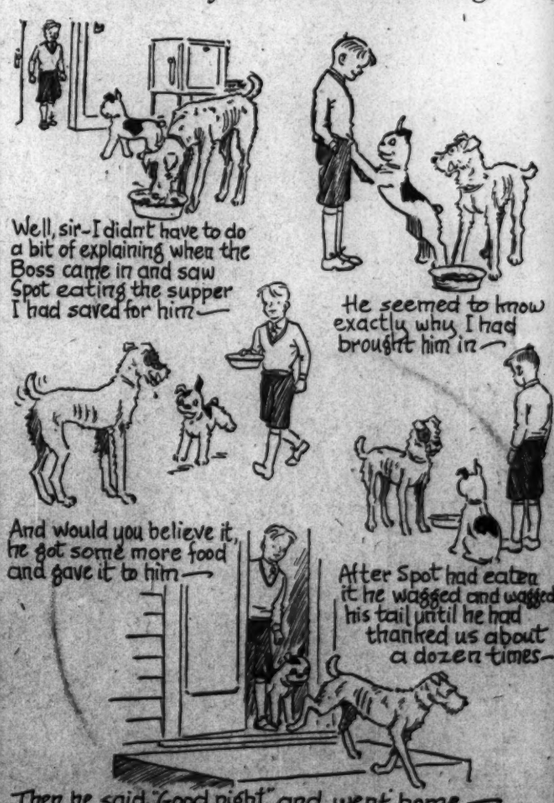
"Don't you remember the number of your berth?" asked the porter.

"I'm—er—afraid not," was the reply.

"Well, haven't you any idea where it was?"

"Why, oh, yes; to be sure." The professor brightened. "I did notice at one time this afternoon the windows looked out upon a little lake."—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Well, sir-I didn't have to do a bit of explaining when the Boss came in and saw Spot eating the supper I had saved for him—
He seemed to know exactly why I had brought him in—
And would you believe it, he got some more food and gave it to him—
After Spot had eaten it he wagged and wagged his tail until he had thanked us about a dozen times—
Then he said "Good night" and went home—
TO BE CONTINUED—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Other Applicant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

THE young man had received his degree from the state university in June, but he had not found any work. The summer had passed.

The morning he applied for a job as manager of a filling station for an oil company there was only one other applicant in the outer office—a much older man, who drew himself together slightly as the younger man came in, as if he were positive that an older man's chances for the job had diminished.

The door to the private office opened, and a clerk came out. He talked to the younger man first and got an enthusiastic response. After the clerk had talked briefly with the other applicant, he returned to the private office. He evidently intended to close the door behind him, but it stood ajar—and what he said inside could be heard distinctly in the outer office.

"Two men," he said to someone. "One's a college graduate . . . studied engineering . . . good-looking . . . full of pep . . . eager for the job . . . good stuff, I think. Oh, the other applicant's pretty fair . . . nothing wrong . . . not so young . . . seven years' experience as station manager. Been out since they closed down two months ago. Yes, he's married . . . two children . . . I suppose he's hungry for the job, too, as far as that goes . . . but discouraged. Oh, you're right, the young fellow's the one. He's up and coming, and will pick business right out of the air!"

The two men in the outer office were by this time looking at each other. The older man was the first to smile. He looked as if he were thinking how good all this must make the young man feel. Then he said, "You've got it, son," and reached for his hat.

The younger man laughed. "Hold on," he said. "Didn't you hear what kind of fellow I am? I ought to get a job anywhere if I'm all that! I oughn't to be in you little fellows' way. I ought to step right up and take a job like president or general manager!" Here he struck a funny, pompous pose (to hide another feeling), jammed on his hat, tossed up his hand in a comradely gesture, and said as he left, "So long, brother."

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Miss Irene Brooks, 21, passing the bar examinations and becoming a full-fledged lawyer when less than 21 years of age, is the youngest woman to be admitted to the practice of law in California?

"Hot dogs," now popular in London, sell for two pence (four cents) and the American delicacy includes plenty of mustard?

The working hours in Hungarian Government offices are from 8:30 to 2:30?

A federal law forbids an airplane from coming within 1000 feet of a federal prison?

Eight miles an hour is a good speed on an elevator—it equals 700 feet to the minute?

The windows in the House of Lords (London) are never opened?

Rime-O-Grams No. 67

OLD SONGS
No. 67
Published Nov. 14
ANSWERS

1.
Wherever this song
With its melody rings,
Again a Scotch lassie
Her promise true brings.
(Annie Laurie)

2.
Bright sunshine and children
Around the door play,
And soft voices sing
Of a home far away.
(My Old Kentucky Home)

3.
A song of the sea
Sends its echoes afar
With yo-ho and farewell
To the mariner's star.
(Nancy Lee)

4.
A pledge was requested,
A rosy wreath sent,
And on wings of a song
A lover's word went.
(Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes)

5.
Its heavenly trill
Bids a lady arise
And list to the notes
That come from the skies.
(Hark! Hark! the Lark)

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Miss Nedra Blake, Woodfords, Maine.
Miss Dorothy M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
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Miss Georgia A. Beckley, West Haven, Conn.
Miss Lelia Smith, Boston.
Miss Minnie Goldsman, Boston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Why Not Try Christianity?

ARE the nations today trying to make bricks without straw? Even a brief survey of present efforts to set the world right again leaves a distinct impression that something is lacking. From all the political panaceas, from all the devices for dissolving debts, from all the planning of prosperity, from all the recipes for recovery with which we are flooded, one essential ingredient is missing.

It was high time some authority to which the world will listen should remind us that no mechanical apparatus for improving our present plight will operate successfully unless it be lubricated liberally by Christian charity.

Such a reminder comes from the Federal Council of Churches. Recommending a kindlier, more far-sighted consideration of war debts, the council's commission on international justice and good will declares:

> In our approach to this question, our primary interest is to set free in the life of the world the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation to which the Christian Gospel summons us and which is the supreme need of the world today. In the present world turmoil and distress the Christian church must lay especial stress upon its teachings of the oneness of the human family and the interdependence of the nations.

It is natural that the churchmen should recommend this approach to the war debts especially. For the moment, these installment payments on one war seem to have aroused ill temper and acrimony which if allowed to continue would sow seeds of further and more costly strife. Indeed, when a large part of the public in one nation has been led to look upon the people of another nation either as selfish and evasive debtors or as blind and cruel creditors, there is need of a reminder that they are all of one family, having the same Father.

And the reminder seems all the more needed because the greatest bitterness and recrimination is not between governments but between peoples, between groups of men who, if they could meet as individuals and with full knowledge of the facts, would unquestionably agree upon a fair and friendly settlement.

The same difficulty affects other problems. The complexity of economic and political organization today is such that the kindly contact of man with man has less opportunity to remove friction. The depositor in a bank may not know the home builder who borrows his money; the stockholder in a giant corporation cannot call its workers by name; the manufacturer or the farmer does not live next door to the ultimate consumer of his product; the voter rarely has even a bowing acquaintance with the man he puts in office; the giver of alms seldom sees the benefits wrought with them by a benevolent organization. The personal touch is lost. Yet the interests of all are bound together. All the more need, then, for a wider sense of brotherhood, one which reaches beyond the small circle of personal contacts.

The teaching of intertwined interests will not alone suffice to build that brotherhood. Even a slight exploration of the channels through which our daily needs are supplied makes it plain that in an economic sense never before have so many men been the keepers or the kept of their brothers. Better understanding of this fact should promote coöperation. Clearer thinking through all the interrelations of human activity, even on the basis of self-interest, will bring more harmonious conditions.

But selfishness is short-sighted. The "ideals of forgiveness and reconciliation" and the desire to return good for evil require a higher source. The lubricant of love necessary to the most useful operation of any machinery of human improvement flows more easily from the concept of brotherhood which Christianity finds in the Fatherhood of God.

The Open Season

THROUGH the north woods a stag shoulders his easy way. Now trotting softly with lowered antlered crest, now breasting aside saplings and brush that bend lightly before the strong impact of his great shoulders; anon in sheer exuberance crashing through the timber at racing speed to stop, suddenly, now and then, head proudly high. One of earth's loveliest creatures, superb in rest, magnificent in motion.

A flash! A two-legged creature carrying a strange sort of stick lifts it, points it horizontally. There is sudden flame. The deer drops to his knees; panting nostrils labor for breath that no longer comes; two or three quick heaves. Then an inanimate mass where, a few seconds previously, stood a living thing of beauty. That antlered crest will no longer roam the north woods; mutely it will adorn *(sic)* the dwelling-place of its slayer—victim of a vacationist's curious concept of a holiday. The hunter's "prowess" wins a headline in the press:

> Fifteen Minutes in the Woods; Kills Biggest Deer

It is open season in the north woods; let the deer beware.

The humanitarian everywhere will rejoice to see signs multiply that killing for sport grows increasingly in disfavor. Stalking wild game in Africa with a camera has shown that equal, if not greater, courage is necessary to picture creatures of the jungle than merely to shoot them. Children in all schools should learn that the photographer is mightier than the hunter. That day of understanding has already dawned. May its noon come speedily.

The Morale of the Workless

"IN THE view of My Ministers, any provision for unemployed persons should not only afford material assistance but should also be designed to maintain their morale and their fitness to resume work when opportunities can be found." These significant words, occurring in the King's Speech on the opening of the new session of the British Parliament, are an admission of a special duty to the unemployed to which governments hitherto have paid little attention.

The question was taken up by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, when he alluded to "the most harassing, the most heart-breaking section of the problem of unemployment as it has grown today." He had in thought the boys and girls, the young men and young women growing up to adult age who have never been inside a workshop, who have never been trained to work, never disciplined, or given the skill by which they could earn their living.

There is no greater tragedy today than that thousands of young persons, at the impressionable period when they are forming habits and acquiring an attitude toward society, should be denied the opportunity of learning self-respect by regular work and the energetic use of their faculties. Can one be surprised if some of these youths, possessed of energies which they cannot profitably employ, are lured into the ranks of the criminal classes?

That is the problem to which the King's Speech referred. In what way can a government help to solve it? In its essence this is a duty which can be satisfactorily performed only by voluntary workers; and volunteers in England, as in the United States, have not been idle. There is already in existence in Great Britain a body known as the National Council of Social Service, whose members have been engaged in ameliorative work among the unemployed. It has established in more than 200 places occupation centers, at which facilities have been provided for physical training, outdoor work on the land or on constructional schemes, educational classes, and musical and dramatic recreation.

But however numerous and however willing the voluntary helpers may be in lending their services, such work can be effective only when it is systematically organized. The British Government feels that such facilities ought not to be limited to certain centers, but that they should be provided everywhere, and for all, under expert direction.

To this end it is prepared to give official sanction and monetary aid to trusted organizations to provide the right kind of occupation for the young victims of unemployment. Since work, carrying wages, cannot always be provided, it is the duty of each nation to insure that means are not lacking by which the individual can use his enforced leisure with profit to himself. Without such provision the tragedy of unemployment is doubled, bequeathing to the future a legacy of human unfitness and lost opportunity.

The British Government is to be congratulated on recognizing the need and taking steps to meet it. But it need hardly be said that success anywhere will depend on the extent to which local workers seize the opportunity offered with enthusiasm and energy.

Smiling Outside the Studio

A NATION-WIDE smile contest, carrying nearly 150 prize awards, is causing some merriment among the prosaic advertisements, judging from the gallery of beaming countenances certain to greet any reader as he skims through an assortment of current American newspapers. The photographer who captured the smile at the zenith of its sunniness announces his readiness to do a similar service for anyone who feels he has a smile of championship proportions—but he adds that even sly, diminutive smiles are worth cultivating, prize or no prize, because they dissipate gloom and have a way of spreading themselves throughout the entire neighborhood.

To look pleasant in the studio at the request of a coaxing photographer may not be very difficult of accomplishment, provided the sitter has had some previous experience. The bigger and more important job is to carry an amiable mood out of the studio and to put it to work combating the discouragements and perplexities of the daily round. That is the ultimate test of the sticking qualities of any smile, large or small.

The other day a driver of an automobile confessed that he never permits himself to scowl when suddenly compelled to jam down his brakes to allow a hurrying pedestrian to cross the street. "I have learned to meet this emergency with poise and good humor," the motorist remarked. "If the walker glances apprehensively at me, I smile at him, signifying there is plenty of time and that it is quite all right. In most instances the man's face lights up with an answering grin—and both of us feel fine."

Such a person may not seek or win the grand prize in the national look-pleasant contest, but he has the correct slant on how a spontaneous smile added at the right moment may help to unsnarl a tangled situation, lighten a heavy load, or release the floodgates of good cheer and encouragement upon a world sometimes unduly solemn and affrighted by the stern pressure of events.

A Slippery Road

THE relationship of gasoline to liquor, and to that present catch-all designation "beer," is a phase of the present "wet" drive which has had virtually no attention. It is one which, because of its tremendous importance, should be receiving intelligent consideration. That it has not is a typical commentary upon the headlong manner in which this whole great social question of the liquor traffic is being handled by many so-called leaders.

It has been recognized from the earliest days of the automobile that alcohol in the human system and gasoline in the car make a bad combination. When the two are associated, disaster follows almost inevitably.

Every law-abiding citizen, every parent, is entitled to know what protection he and his will receive if and when the streets and highways are crowded with cars whose drivers have but recently "refreshed" themselves at home or at the numerous places which will blossom forth and advertise their presence with blatancy.

It is begging the question to say that many drivers today can get liquor and do drive under its influence. No thinking person will gainsay that if beer parlors flourish and liquor dispensaries are spotted hither and yon, a greater amount of drunken driving will take place. It is a fact that will not down, and it is a condition which should be faced before hasty and permanently unfortunate action is taken.

There are between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000 motor vehicles in the United States today. During the last pre-prohibition year it is likely that there were not above 10,000,000 motor vehicles in the country. The presence of these cars under conditions of terrific congestion in large cities and on the highways, the fact that they are faster and more powerful will be rendered the more disastrous if motorists are enabled to purchase alcoholic stimulants freely and openly.

Is it not logical and sensible that such a question as this, with its inevitable link to every citizen in the land, be given the most earnest and careful and unbiased thought now? Is there not an issue involved here which is of far greater importance than any glass of beer, wine or whisky ever can be?

An Old Story

ONCE upon a time—as most old tales begin—two mighty men roamed the same region. Neither had cause to fear the other, for there was an abundance of good things for both. But because it was evident that each put his faith in his own might, a smith who lived in the same region saw an opportunity to increase business.

He said to one of the mighty men: "You have now an equal chance against your neighbor if he should attack you. If you had a sword you would be too dangerous for anybody to attack." Naturally the suggestion appealed to the listener, who replied: "Make me a sword." Then the smith said to the other mighty man: "Your neighbor has ordered me to make him a sword. With it he could destroy one even mightier than himself." The second mighty man replied: "Make me one longer than my neighbor's."

The smith saw to it that the first mighty man knew of this transaction, and soon received an order for a still longer and heavier weapon. So the making of swords went on—likewise the smith's warnings to his customers. Soon each mighty man was asking himself: "What has my neighbor against me that he must have a larger sword than mine?" And finally each decided that if he did not destroy the other, the other would destroy him. The tale of the mighty men and the smith began ages ago. But the ending cannot yet be told. In modern times the same methods of selling armaments have been pursued. A letter from Alfred Krupp to Napoleon III, accompanying a prospectus, is sometimes quoted as a classic example of armament salesmanship. The closing sentence deserves attention:

> I venture to hope that Your Majesty will especially glance at the four last pages, exhibiting steel cannon which I have supplied to *several powerful European governments.*

The italics are the translators, of course. But they chart an approach used with many variations by arms hawkers.

More recent instances of the subtle salesmanship employed to burden the world with arms could be cited. Some years ago British public opinion was aroused by false reports that another country was laying down a considerable number of warships. And today one may hear American advocates of armaments arguing that in view of the international debt situation the United States needs a more elaborate defense, while some propagandists are attempting to spread in Europe the notion of an "American menace." The fact is that less attention to armaments on both sides would help to liquidate the debtor-creditor relation.

No, the tragedy of the smith and the mighty men is not ended. But it will be when public opinion becomes fully aware of the technique by which makers of swords—and more especially cannon—reap profits of others' patriotism. Today there is developing a united stand among peoples of many lands, where public opinion is becoming closely knit in its endeavor to write *finis* to the tragedy.

Editorial Notes

Calvin Coolidge recently was moved to protest because whenever an important post was vacant he was mentioned as a possible incumbent. Now there are indications that he is to be relieved of a portion of this burden under a kind of "share-the-work" plan, since President Hoover already has been suggested as a possible successor to President Lowell of Harvard University.

Premier Mussolini, endeavoring to increase the acre yield of wheat in Italy, has recently distributed $100,000 in prize money among farmers who have accomplished the most in that direction. The recipients probably are convinced of the truth of the old maxim to the effect that two heads are better than one—except in the case of dictatorships.

The Begum Shah Nawaz, the first woman of her race to address an audience in London's ancient Guildhall, spoke pertinently when she said that an English dictionary described woman as "the better half"; in Russia they called her "the sweeter half," but she had yet to find the dictionary which described her as "the equal half."

Research workers may achieve high adventure in their libraries as well as in the Himalayas, where a Yale University group recently mapped 4500 square miles above 14,500 feet, but such expeditions signify that universities, formerly cloistered, consider the world their campus.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Delay Is the Best Cure for the Manchurian Trouble

SOMETIMES the very conditions of which the public complains most contribute most to the end which the public wishes to see attained. Take, for example, the quarrel between Japan and China over Manchukuo. The newspapers are full of criticism of the delays attending the League's endeavor to extract from the Lytton report some formula that will bring harmony.

The American press being largely sympathetic with China, every effort of Japan to maintain its rights—or what it sincerely believes to be its rights—at Geneva is denounced as dilatory. One day we are told that Japan will defy the League and withdraw. The next we are informed that withdrawal will not attend defiance. Meantime Chinese representatives at Geneva very properly press for an early settlement of the controversy—of course, wholly in their favor. And, because it has not been settled already a very considerable part of American public opinion is pronouncing the League a failure.

But delay, prolonged debate, evasion of an early direct decision, are precisely the things that will help most to bring about a harmonious settlement of this controversy. For the League to attempt to cut this Gordian knot with a master stroke, such, for example, as ordering Japan out of the disputed territory, would be fatal. Japan would not obey and there is no power amid the present world economic conditions that would undertake to enforce such a mandate.

Moreover, all intelligent persons, even not a few Chinese, recognize the special interest of Japan in that part of the Asiatic mainland contiguous to its own territory. To deny that permanent interest is as it would be to say that the United States has no interest in Nicaragua or Guatemala paramount to those of France. If the League of Nations sought to enforce against us a theory such as that, the reaction of the American people to the effort would be of one kind only. Japan occupies almost precisely a similar position with regard to Manchuria, the chief difference being that China, though perhaps impotent in a military sense, is a great power, possessing the attention of the world and able to conduct against what it thinks an invasion of its rights a very active and convincing campaign of propaganda.

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Against any policy of scuttling from Manchuria Japanese opinion is probably a unit. Any effort to enforce such a policy through League direction at Chinese initiative would array an undivided nation in its own defense. But on the merits of the Manchurian adventure per se Japanese opinion is by no means unified.

Opposition to the militarist party now in power is indeed at the present time futile and impotent, but it exists. Much as Japan needs Manchuria, and firmly as her people believe they have a right to a dominant position there, the fact is slowly dawning upon them that the present method of solidifying their influence is too costly. As months pass by, and the cost direct and indirect of the enterprise becomes more burdensome, this conviction will spread.

I was in Manchuria when the initial Japanese raid at Mukden occurred, and in Tokyo when it became evident that the event was something more than a mere passing episode. Japanese civil opinion then, of both parties, was uniformly to the effect that the actual annexation of Manchuria would entail too heavy an expense for defense and policing for Japan to undertake it.

The erection of the puppet state has not made this price any less than it would have had Japan sought to impose her own sovereignty. Citizens of Manchukuo may serve in her armies, but Japan must find the money to pay them, and provide leadership and munitions. The swift slide downward of the yen testifies to the ruinous cost of this policy.

* * *

In the judgment of many, a few months' deliberation by the League will give the Japanese citizen a lively sense of what Manchuria is costing him. And if the members can resist the diplomatic blandishments of the Chinese delegates, so that the Chinese people will get over the idea that their ravished province is going to be handed back to them on a platter, China, like Japan, will have reached a point at which direct negotiations between the two may become practicable. They might be conducted on neutral ground at Manila, Hong Kong or Shanghai with a subcommittee of the Lytton committee as arbiter. If China can save face, and Japan save trade, the world as a whole might be saved a serious conflict in the Far East.

The soothing and emollient effects of time will most contribute to this desirable end, and as diplomats have always been past masters in the art of delay it would seem that this policy would appeal to them.

The Ricksha Puller

SHANGHAI

VISITORS to China and Japan sometimes decline to ride in jinrikishas, those comfortable two-wheeled carriages drawn by men. "It is not right to encourage making men into beasts of burden," they declare. In Japan, there is even official discouragement of the ricksha as being beneath the dignity of human beings. But those of us who have lived in the Orient for many years, and learned to know and respect many of these "beasts of burden," soon are aware that they consider their occupation dignified and worth while, and have no sense of inferiority.

One of the best friends I have made in China is Fu, who served our household as a ricksha puller for years in Peiping. It was Fu who always met me at the railway station after absences, and when I saw his genial welcoming smile, I felt that I had truly come home. We did not precisely employ Fu, in the first place, but he adopted us. My wife was in need of a ricksha puller, and somehow he learned of the fact and paid us a friendly call to inform us that he had decided to work for us. We could not resist his charming grin, and accepted him.

From the beginning, Fu regarded our interests as his own. He remained on duty at all hours of the day or night, seven days a week the year around. During the four years we lived in Peiping he never asked for a day off. We had to urge him to visit more frequently his wife and four children, who lived across the city. He did not like to intrust my wife to a strange puller.

We paid Fu the comfortable salary of $5 a month, and on this sum he assured us that he supported his family nicely, and saved the bonuses we paid, according to custom, at the three Chinese festival periods. He also managed, every two years, to buy a new ricksha on the partial payment plan. The old rickshas he would rent to fellow workers, and was very proud of having become an employer.

Fu could speak no English, and failed to learn the language in spite of our efforts to teach him, but he did not need English or any other language to understand us, or our visitors. We spoke to him in Chinese, but visitors who knew nothing of the language asked us by what mysterious means he interpreted their signs so successfully.

On my first visit to Peiping the hotel provided me with a genial Muhammadan ricksha puller named Ma. This young man was fluent in English and French, and we carried on rapid conversations as he pulled me through Peiping's broad streets. I asked him one day why he worked at ricksha pulling when he might get something better. "This very good job," he replied. "Tourists buy many things in Chinese shops. I take them to friends' shops. Friends pay me." Before I had parted company with Ma, I learned that he owned a large number of rickshas, which he employed "friends" to pull. One of these friends told me, "Ma very rich man."

The ricksha pullers of Peiping are the best informed and most self-respecting in China. They have a strong guild, and doubtful characters are not welcomed. The chief drawback to their occupation, they feel, is that the field is overcrowded. If they can get a "steady job," they are contented and prosper according to their own standards. But for those who lack regular jobs the competition is severe.

The ricksha puller in Japan is fast disappearing. A few years ago there were thousands in the large cities. Today they are numbered in dozens. Cheap motorcars and a higher standard of living make the occupation unprofitable for Japanese. But those who remain in Japan are veterans, with a sense of dignity and pride in their work as great as those in other occupations.

Few things are more agreeable than a ride through the quiet streets of Peiping behind a trained ricksha puller. If the passenger can converse with the puller as he rides, the experience is even more pleasant. Returning unexpectedly to Peiping recently, I engaged a strange ricksha puller at the station. He smiled broadly. "I know you," he announced. "Your ricksha puller Fu is my friend." I asked him if he was doing well, and he replied a little sadly, "Not so well as before." Then he added cheerfully, "But I have a good son who will soon be able to work. Then I need not worry so much about expenses." This man, like most of his fellows, had spent his life in the work of pulling rickshas. But he had not become a "beast of burden." He was a self-respecting workman, who had brought up a respectable family, and was now looking forward to well-earned retirement. D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Happened in Siam

THE New York Times, in giving an account of present conditions in Siam, repeats the assertion, previously suggested in your issue of August 14, that the Siamese revolution of last June was secretly promoted by His Majesty, King Prajadhipok, himself. . . .

What really happened was this: A small group of civilians, practically all young Siamese who were educated in Europe, had been planning for some years to bring about, if necessary by force, a change in the government of Siam. Recently they brought into their plan a number of the younger officials of the army and navy. During the King's absence on a vacation at Hua Hin this group on June 24 took forcible possession of the royal palace at Bangkok and arrested a number of the leading royal princes. They took possession of the War Department, the arsenal, the railways and all means of communication. They then sent a battleship to Hua Hin to notify His Majesty of what had happened, and they invited him to return as a constitutional monarch. While there had been rumors for a year or so that there was a possibility of some attempt at revolution, the movement at that time took everybody by surprise. His Majesty was entirely unaware of the plot until he received notification from Bangkok.

Although His Majesty had been interested, ever since he came to the throne, in evolving some change to democratize the Government of Siam, and although at the very time when he was at Hua Hin he was studying the draft of a new constitution, he had at the time he accepted no idea what sort of a constitution had been drawn up and would be submitted to him. As a matter of fact, the constitution which he accepted with objections was based upon vitally different principles from the one which he himself was preparing. He was forced to choose whether to accept the demands of the revolutionists or to oppose them by fighting. The latter course would have meant civil war and the death of many people, including perhaps the royal hostages then held in Bangkok. He chose to accept.

Fortunately, the conduct of the new Government and of the People's Party—the name which the group of civilians and military leaders had adopted—has been such as to restore feelings of confidence and stability. Wise and able leaders were chosen. The American adviser has been continued in office and has been persuaded to accept an extension in his term of office. The financial standing of the new Government continues sound; in fact, Siamese bonds have been selling above par recently in London.

The false inferences arising from your published articles are being given such wide circulation, and are so unfair to His Majesty King Prajadhipok in questioning his good faith and his loyalty to his own family, that I am sure you will be generous enough to publish this letter and do what is possible to check the spread of a false and unfair story.—*Francis B. Sayre,* in a letter to the *New York Times.*

[Editor's Note: Since the Monitor carried an editorial based on information here controverted by Professor Sayre, who speaks with authority as a former adviser to the King of Siam, this opportunity to present a correct version is welcomed.]

Less Insanity From Alcohol

THE percentage of alcoholic psychoses among all admissions to the state hospitals for mental diseases of nineteen states was in 1930 less than one-half of what it was in 1910, according to figures quoted by Frederick W. Brown, director of the department of information and statistics of the national committee for mental hygiene, in an article appearing in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. In only one State, South Dakota, has the rate in 1930 been higher than in 1910, and in it there have been so few cases that the percentage is not an indicator of the amount of over-indulgence in alcohol.—*Spokane (Wash.) Spokesman-Review.*